THE SCOTS MAGAZINE.

OCTOBER, 1775.

CONTENTS.

A narrative of FOUR RUSSIAN SAILORS, who were ſix years on the deſert iſland of Eaſt Spitzbergen 529 — 535.

The HIGHLANDS depopulating 536.

HISTORY 1774. Poland 537. Condition of Dantzick 541. Germany ib. Auſtria differs with Venice ib. and Hanover 542. Pruſſia 543. Deſpotiſm makes a rapid progreſs ib. Sweden ib. Denmark 544.

A POTATO-SPIRIT 544.

AMERICA. Virginia Burgeſſes and Lord Dunmore 544. Lord W. Campbell and the S Carolina aſſembly 545, 6, 7. Gov. Wentworth and the New-Hampſhire aſſembly 547, 8. Georgia congreſs and Gov. Wright 548. Georgia petition to the King 549. N. Carolina committee againſt Gov. Martin 550. Congreſs take the management of the Indians ib. Maſſachuſet's-bay new aſſembly act ib. N. Carolina committee ſuſpend a clergyman 551. Virginia and Maryland differ about exporting grain ib. Virginia convention indulgent ib. New-Yorkers behaviour to the 18th regiment ib. New-Yorkers ſeize the King's cannon 552. Savage chiefs wait on Gen. Carleton ib. Major Rogers joins the provincials 553. Royal Highland Emigrants recruiting at Quebec ib. Skirmiſhes in Canada 554. Captures 555. Oppreſſions 555, 6. Capt. Macartney of the Mercury and the mayor of Norfolk 557. — 560. Maryland in confuſion 560. Provincial recruiting-inſtructions ib. Storms 561. Accounts of Major Rogers and Gen. Waſhington 553, 61.

Of the Prince of ANHALT DESSEAU 562.

PARLIAMENT. The King's Speech, the Addreſſes, and the Anſwers 562, 3, 4, 5, 6.

MID-LOTHIAN on the qualification-bill 566.

POTATO-CULTURE 571.

BOOKS. Weſley to the Americans 571.

POETRY. Walter de Mapes, Lat. & Eng. 578. Food for Poets ib. The grand reſolvers 579. To Mr Garrick, on the report of his leaving the ſtage ib. The counter-addreſſers ib.

HISTORICAL AFFAIRS 580 — 584.

A narrative of the extraordinary adventures of four Ruſſian ſailors, who were caſt away on the deſert iſland of Eaſt Spitzbergen.

IN the year 1743, one Jeremiah Okladnikof, a merchant of Meſen, a town in the province of Jugovia, and in the government of Archangel, fitted out a veſſel, carrying fourteen men; ſhe was deſtined for Spitzbergen, to be employed in the whale or ſeal fiſhery. For eight ſucceſſive days after they had ſailed, the wind was fair; but on the 9th it changed; ſo that inſtead of getting to the weſt of Spitzbergen, the uſual place of rendezvous for the Dutch ſhips, and thoſe of other nations, annually employed in the whale-fiſhery, they were driven eaſtward of thoſe iſlands; and after ſome days, they found themſelves at a ſmall diſtance from one of them, called *Eaſt Spitzbergen*; by the Ruſſians *Maloy Broun*, that is, Little Broun (Spitzbergen, properly ſo called, being known to them by the name of *Bolſchoy Broun*, that is, Great Broun.) Having approached this iſland within almoſt three werſts, or two Engliſh miles, their veſſel was ſuddenly ſurrounded by ice, and they found themſelves in an extremely dangerous ſituation.

In this alarming ſtate a council was held; when the mate, Alexis Himkof, informed them, that he recollected to have heard, that ſome of the people of Meſen, ſome time before, having formed a reſolution of wintering upon this iſland, had

had accordingly carried from that city timber proper for building a hut, and had actually erected one at ſome diſtance from the ſhore.

This information induced the whole company to reſolve on wintering there, if the hut, as they hoped, ſtill exiſted; for they clearly perceived the imminent danger they were in, and that they muſt inevitably periſh if they continued in the ſhip. They diſpatched therefore four of their crew in ſearch of the hut, or any other ſuccour they could meet with. Theſe were Alexis Himkof, the mate; Iwan Himkof, his godſon; Stephen Sharapof, and Feodor Weregin.

As the ſhore on which they were to land was uninhabited, it was neceſſary that they ſhould make ſome proviſion for their expedition. They had almoſt two miles to travel over looſe ridges of ice; which being raiſed by the waves, and driven againſt each other by the wind, rendered the way equally difficult and dangerous: prudence therefore forbade their loading themſelves too much, leſt, being overburdened, they might ſink in between the pieces of ice and periſh.

Having thus maturely conſidered the nature of their undertaking, they provided themſelves with a muſket, and powder-horn, containing twelve charges of powder, with as many balls, an axe, a ſmall kettle, a bag with about twenty pounds of flour, a knife, a tinder-box and tinder, a bladder filled with tobacco, and every man his wooden pipe. Thus accoutred, theſe four ſailors quickly arrived on the iſland, little ſuſpecting the misfortunes that would befal them.

They began with exploring the country; and ſoon diſcovered the hut they were in ſearch of, about an Engliſh mile and a half from the ſhore. It was thirty-ſix feet in length, eighteen feet in height, and as many in breadth. It contained a ſmall antechamber, about twelve feet broad, which had two doors, the one to ſhut it up from the outer air, the other to form a communication with the inner room: this contributed greatly to keep the larger room warm, when once heated. In the large room was an earthen ſtove, conſtructed in the Ruſſian manner; that is, a kind of oven without a chimney, which ſerves occaſionally either for baking, for heating the room, or, as is cuſtomary amongſt the Ruſſian peaſants, in very cold weather, for a place to ſleep upon.

The reader muſt not be ſurpriſed at my mentioning a room without a chimney; for the houſes inhabited by the lower claſs of people in Ruſſia are ſeldom built otherwiſe. When a fire is kindled in one of theſe ſtoves, the room, as may well be ſuppoſed, is filled with ſmoke; to give vent to which, the door, and three or four windows, are opened. Theſe windows are each a foot in height, and about ſix inches wide: they are cut out of the beams whereof the houſe is built; and, by means of a ſliding-board, they may, when occaſion requires it, be ſhut very cloſe. When therefore a fire is made in the ſtove, the ſmoke deſcends no lower than the windows; through which, or through the door, it finds a vent, according to the direction of the wind; and perſons may continue in the room without feeling any great inconveniency from it. The reader will readily conjecture, that the upper part of ſuch a place, between the windows and the ceiling, muſt be as black as ebony; but from the windows down to the floor, the wood is perfectly clean, and retains its natural colour.

They rejoiced greatly at having diſcovered the hut; which had, however, ſuffered much from the weather, it having now been built a conſiderable time: our adventurers, however, contrived to paſs the night in it. Early next morning they haſtened to the ſhore, impatient to inform their comrades of their ſucceſs; and alſo to procure from their veſſel ſuch proviſions, ammunition, and other neceſſaries, as might better enable them to winter on the iſland.

I leave my readers to figure to themſelves the aſtoniſhment and agony of mind theſe poor people muſt have felt, when, on reaching the place of their landing, they ſaw nothing but an open ſea, free from the ice which, but a day before, had covered the ocean. A violent ſtorm which had ariſen during the night, had certainly been the cauſe of this diſaſtrous event. But they could not tell whether the ice, which had before hemmed in the veſſel, agitated by the violence of the waves, had been driven againſt her, and ſhattered her to pieces; or whether ſhe had been carried by the current into the main; a circumſtance which frequently happens in thoſe ſeas. Whatever accident had befallen the ſhip, they ſaw her no more; and as no tidings were ever afterwards received

of her, it is moſt probable that ſhe ſunk, and that all on board of her periſhed.

This melancholy event depriving the unhappy wretches of all hope of ever being able to quit the iſland, they returned to the hut from whence they had come, full of horror and deſpair.

Their firſt attention was employed, as may eaſily be imagined, in deviſing means of providing ſubſiſtence, and for repairing their hut. The twelve charges of powder which they had brought with them, ſoon procured them as many raindeer; the iſland, fortunately for them, abounding in theſe animals.

I have before obſerved, that the hut which the ſailors were ſo fortunate as to find, had ſuſtained ſome damage; and it was this: there were cracks in many places between the boards of the building, which freely admitted the air. This inconvenience was however eaſily remedied, as they had an axe, and the beams were ſtill found, (for wood in thoſe cold climates continues through a length of years unimpaired by worms or decay), ſo it was eaſy for them to make the boards join again very tolerably; beſides, moſs growing in great abundance all over the iſland, there was more than ſufficient to ſtop up the crevices, which wooden houſes muſt always be liable to. Repairs of this kind coſt the unhappy men the leſs trouble, as they were Ruſſians; for all Ruſſian peaſants are known to be good carpenters: they build their own houſes, and are very expert in handling the axe.

The intenſe cold which makes thoſe climates habitable to ſo few ſpecies of animals, renders them equally unfit for the production of vegetables. No ſpecies of tree, or even ſhrub, is found on any of the iſlands of Spitzbergen; a circumſtance of the moſt alarming nature to our ſailors. Without fire it was impoſſible to reſiſt the rigour of the climate; and without wood, how was that fire to be produced, or ſupported? Providence, however, has ſo ordered it, that in this particular, the ſea ſupplies the defects of the land. In wandering along the beach, they collected plenty of wood, which had been driven aſhore by the waves; and which at firſt conſiſted of the wrecks of ſhips, and afterwards of whole trees with their roots, the produce of ſome more hoſpitable, but to them unknown climate, which the overflowing of rivers, or other accidents, had ſent into the ocean. This will not appear incredible to thoſe who have peruſed the journals of the ſeveral navigators who have been forced to winter in Nova Zemla, or any other country in a ſtill more northern latitude.

Nothing proved of more eſſential ſervice to theſe unfortunate men, during the firſt year of their exile, than ſome boards they found upon the beach, having a long iron hook, ſome nails of about five or ſix inches long, and proportionably thick, and other bits of old iron fixed in them; the melancholy relics of ſome veſſels caſt away in thoſe remote parts. Theſe were thrown aſhore by the waves at a time when the want of powder gave our men reaſon to apprehend that they muſt fall a prey to hunger, as they had nearly conſumed thoſe raindeer they had killed. This lucky circumſtance was attended with another, equally fortunate: they found on the ſhore the root of a fir-tree, which nearly approached to the figure of a bow.

As neceſſity has ever been the mother of invention, ſo they ſoon faſhioned this root to a good bow, by the help of a knife. But ſtill they wanted a ſtring and arrows. Not knowing how to procure theſe at preſent, they reſolved upon making a couple of lances, to defend themſelves againſt the white bears, by far the moſt ferocious of their kind, whoſe attacks they had great reaſon to dread.

Finding they could neither make the heads of their lances, nor of their arrows, without the help of a hammer, they contrived to form the large iron hook mentioned above into one, by heating it, and widening a hole it happened to have about its middle, with the help of one of their largeſt nails. This received the handle; and a round button at one end of the hook ſerved for the face of the hammer. A large pebble ſupplied the place of an anvil; and a couple of raindeers horns made the tongs. By the means of ſuch tools, they made two heads of ſpears; and after poliſhing and ſharpening them on ſtones, they tied them as faſt as poſſible with thongs made of raindeer ſkins, to ſticks about the thickneſs of a man's arm, which they got from ſome branches of trees that had been caſt on ſhore.

Thus equipped with ſpears, they reſolved to attack a white bear; and after a moſt dangerous encounter, they killed the formidable creature, and thereby

made a new ſupply of proviſions. The fleſh of this animal they reliſhed exceedingly, as they thought it much reſembled beef in taſte and flavour. The tendons they ſaw, with much pleaſure, could, with little or no trouble, be divided into filaments, of what fineneſs they thought fit. This perhaps was the moſt fortunate diſcovery theſe men could have made; for beſides other advantages which will be hereafter mentioned, they were hereby furniſhed with ſtrings for their bow.

The ſucceſs of our unfortunate iſlanders in making the ſpears, and the uſe theſe proved of, encouraged them to proceed, and to forge ſome pieces of iron into heads of arrows of the ſame ſhape, though ſomewhat ſmaller in ſize than the ſpears above mentioned. Having ground and ſharpened theſe like the former, they tied them with the ſinews of the white bears to pieces of fir, to which, by the help of fine threads of the ſame, they faſtened feathers of ſea-fowl; and thus became poſſeſſed of a complete bow and arrows. Their ingenuity, in this reſpect, was crowned with ſucceſs far beyond their expectation; for during the time of their continuance upon the iſland, with theſe arrows they killed no leſs than two hundred and fifty raindeer, beſides a great number of blue and white foxes. The fleſh of theſe animals ſerved them alſo for food, and their ſkins for cloathing, and other neceſſary preſervatives againſt the intenſe coldneſs of a climate ſo near the pole.

They killed however only ten white bears in all; and that not without the utmoſt danger; for theſe animals being prodigiouſly ſtrong, defended themſelves with aſtoniſhing vigour and fury. The firſt our men attacked deſignedly; the other nine they ſlew in defending themſelves from their aſſaults: for ſome of theſe creatures even ventured to enter the outer room of the hut, in order to devour them. It is true, that all the bears did not ſhew (if I may be allowed the expreſſion) equal intrepidity; either owing to ſome being leſs preſſed by hunger, or to their being by nature leſs carnivorous than the others: for ſome of them which entered the hut, immediately betook themſelves to flight on the firſt attempt of the ſailors to drive them away. A repetition, however, of theſe ferocious attacks, threw the poor men into great terror and anxiety, as they were in almoſt a perpetual danger of being devoured. The three different kinds of animals above-mentioned, viz. the raindeer, the blue and white foxes, and the white bears, were the only food theſe wretched mariners taſted during their continuance in this dreary abode.

We do not at once ſee every reſource. It is generally neceſſity which quickens our invention, opening by degrees our eyes, and pointing out expedients which otherwiſe might never have occurred to our thoughts. The truth of this obſervation our four ſailors experienced in various inſtances. They were for ſome time reduced to the neceſſity of eating their meat almoſt raw, and without either bread or ſalt; for they were quite deſtitute of both. The intenſeneſs of the cold, together with the want of proper conveniencies, prevented them from cooking their victuals in a proper manner. There was but one ſtove in the hut, and that being ſet up agreeably to the Ruſſian taſte, was more like an oven, and conſequently not well adapted for boiling any thing. Wood alſo was too precious a commodity to be waſted in keeping up two fires; and the one they might have made out of their habitation to dreſs their victuals, would in no way have ſerved to warm them. Another reaſon againſt their cooking in the open air, was the continual danger of an attack from the white bears. And here I muſt obſerve, that ſuppoſe they had made the attempt, it would ſtill have been practicable for only ſome part of the year; for the cold, which, in ſuch a climate, for ſome months ſcarce ever abates, from the long abſence of the ſun, then enlightening the oppoſite hemiſphere; the inconceivable quantity of ſnow which is continually falling through the greateſt part of the winter; together with the almoſt inceſſant rains at certain ſeaſons; all theſe were inſurmountable obſtacles to that expedient.

To remedy, therefore, in ſome degree, the hardſhip of eating their meat half raw, they bethought themſelves of drying ſome of their proviſion during the ſummer in the open air, and afterwards of hanging it up in the upper part of the hut, which, as I mentioned before, was continually filled with ſmoke down to the windows: it was thus dried thoroughly by the help of that ſmoke. This meat, ſo prepared, they uſed for bread, and it made them reliſh their other fleſh

the

the better, as they could only half-dreſs it. Finding this experiment anſwer in every reſpect their wiſhes, they continued to practiſe it during the whole time of their confinement upon the iſland, and always kept up by that means a ſufficient ſtock of proviſions. Water they had in ſummer from ſmall rivulets that fell from the rocks; and in winter, from the ſnow and ice thawed: this was of courſe their only beverage; and their ſmall kettle was the only veſſel they could make uſe of for this and other purpoſes.

It is well known, that ſeafaring people are extremely ſubject to the ſcurvy: and it has been obſerved, that this diſeaſe increaſes in proportion as we approach the poles; which muſt be attributed either to the exceſſive cold, or to ſome other cauſe yet unknown. However that may be, our mariners, ſeeing themſelves quite deſtitute of every means of cure, in caſe they ſhould be attacked with ſo fatal a diſorder, judged it expedient not to neglect any regimen generally adopted as a preſervative againſt this impending evil. Iwan Himkof, one of their number, who had ſeveral times wintered on the coaſt of Weſt-Spitzbergen, adviſed his unfortunate companions to ſwallow raw and frozen meat, broken into ſmall bits; to drink the blood of raindeer warm, as it flowed from their veins immediately after killing them; to uſe as much exerciſe as poſſible; and, laſtly, to eat ſcurvy-graſs, (*cochlearia*), which grows on the iſland, though not in great plenty.

I leave the faculty to determine whether raw frozen fleſh, or warm raindeer-blood, be proper antidotes to the diſtemper; but exerciſe, and the uſe of ſcurvy-graſs, have always been recommended to perſons of a ſcorbutic tendency, whether actually afflicted with the diſorder or not. Be this as it may, experience at leaſt ſeems to have proved theſe remedies to be effectual; for three of the ſailors who purſued the above method, continued totally free from all taint of the diſeaſe. The fourth, Feodor Weregin, on the contrary, who was naturally indolent, averſe to drinking the raindeer-blood, and unwilling to leave the hut when he could poſſibly avoid it, was, ſoon after their arrival on the iſland, ſeized with the ſcurvy; which afterwards became ſo bad, that he paſſed almoſt ſix years under the greateſt ſufferings: in the latter part of that time, he became ſo weak, that he could no longer ſit erect, nor even raiſe his hand to his mouth; ſo that his humane companions were obliged to feed and tend him like a new-born infant, to the hour of his death.

I have mentioned above, that our ſailors brought a ſmall bag of flour with them to the iſland. Of this they had conſumed about one half with their meat; the remainder they employed in a different manner, equally uſeful. They ſoon ſaw the neceſſity of keeping up a continual fire in ſo cold a climate; and found, that if it ſhould unfortunately go out, they had no means of lighting it again; for though they had a ſteel and flints, yet they wanted both match and tinder.

In their excurſions through the iſland, they had met with a ſlimy loam, or a kind of clay, nearly in the middle of it. Out of this they found means to form a utenſil which might ſerve for a lamp; and they propoſed to keep it conſtantly burning with the fat of the animals they ſhould kill. This was certainly the moſt rational ſcheme they could have thought of; for to be without a light, in a climate where, during winter, darkneſs reigns for ſeveral months together, would have added much to their other calamities. Having therefore faſhioned a kind of lamp, they filled it with raindeer's fat, and ſtuck in it ſome twiſted linen, ſhaped into a wick. But they had the mortification to find, that as ſoon as the fat melted, it not only ſoaked into the clay, but fairly run through it on all ſides. The thing therefore was to deviſe ſome means for preventing this inconveniency, not ariſing from cracks, but from the ſubſtance of which the lamp was made being too porous. They made therefore a new one, dried it thoroughly in the air, then heated it red hot, and afterwards quenched it in their kettle, wherein they had boiled a quantity of flour down to the conſiſtence of thin ſtarch. The lamp being thus dried, and filled with melted fat, they now found, to their great joy, it did not leak. But for greater ſecurity, they dipped linen rags in their paſte, and with them covered all its outſide. Succeeding in this attempt, they immediately made another lamp, for fear of an accident, that in all events they might not be deſtitute of light; and when they had done ſo much, they thought proper to ſave the remainder of their flour for ſimilar purpoſes.

As they had carefully collected whatever happened to be caſt on ſhore, to ſupply them with fuel, they had found amongſt the wrecks of veſſels ſome cordage, and a ſmall quantity of oakum, (a kind of hemp uſed for calking ſhips), which ſerved them to make wicks for their lamp. When theſe ſtores began to fail, their ſhirts, and their drawers, (which are worn by almoſt all Ruſſian peaſants), were employed to make good the deficiency. By theſe means they kept their lamp burning without intermiſſion, from the day they firſt made it (a work they ſet about ſoon after their arrival on the iſland) until that of their embarkation for their native country.

The neceſſity of converting the moſt eſſential parts of their cloathing, ſuch as their ſhirts and drawers, to the uſe above ſpecified, expoſed them the more to the rigour of the climate. They alſo found themſelves in want of ſhoes, boots, and other articles of dreſs; and as winter was approaching, they were again obliged to have recourſe to that ingenuity which neceſſity ſuggeſts, and which ſeldom fails in the trying hour of diſtreſs.

They had ſkins of raindeer and foxes in plenty, that had hitherto ſerved them for bedding, and which they now thought of employing in ſome more eſſential ſervice; but the queſtion was how to tan them. After deliberating on this ſubject, they took to the following method. They ſoaked the ſkins for ſeveral days in freſh water, till they could pull off the hair pretty eaſily; they then rubbed the wet leather with their hands till it was nearly dry, when they ſpread ſome melted raindeer-fat over it, and again rubbed it well. By this proceſs the leather became ſoft, pliant, and ſupple, proper for anſwering every purpoſe they wanted it for. Thoſe ſkins which they deſigned for furs, they only ſoaked for one day, to prepare them for being wrought, and then proceeded in the manner before mentioned, except only that they did not remove the hair. Thus they ſoon provided themſelves with the neceſſary materials for all the parts of dreſs they wanted.

But here another difficulty occurred. — They had neither awls for making ſhoes or boots, nor needles for ſewing their garments. This want, however, they ſoon ſupplied by means of the bits of iron they had occaſionally collected. Out of theſe they made both; and by their induſtry even brought them to a certain degree of perfection. The making eyes to their needles gave them indeed no little trouble; but this they alſo performed with the aſſiſtance of their knife; for having ground it to a very ſharp point, and heated red-hot a kind of wire forged for that purpoſe, they pierced a hole through one end, and by whetting and ſmoothing it on ſtones, brought the other to a point, and thus gave the whole needle a very tolerable form. I myſelf examined ſome of theſe needles, and could find fault with nothing except the eye; which being made in the manner above mentioned, was ſo rough, that it often cut the thread drawn through it; an imperfection they could not poſſibly remedy for want of better tools.

Sciſſars, to cut out the ſkins, were what they next had occaſion for; but having none, their place they ſupplied with their knife: and though there was neither tailor nor ſhoemaker amongſt them, yet they contrived to cut out their leather and furs well enough for their purpoſe. The ſinews of the bears and the raindeer, which, as I mentioned before, they had found means to ſplit, ſerved them for thread; and thus provided with the neceſſary implements, they proceeded to make their new cloaths.

Their ſummer-dreſs conſiſted of a kind of jacket and trowſers, made of ſkins prepared as I have mentioned above; and in winter they wore long fur-gowns, like the Samojedes, or Laplanders, furniſhed with a hood, which covered their head and neck, leaving only an opening for the face. Theſe gowns were ſewed cloſe round, ſo that to put them on, they were obliged to bring them over their heads like a ſhirt.

Excepting the uneaſineſs which generally accompanies an involuntary ſolitude, theſe people, having thus by their ingenuity ſo far overcome their wants, might have had reaſon to be contented with what Providence had done for them in their diſtreſsful ſituation. But that melancholy reflection, to which each of theſe forlorn perſons could not help giving way, that perhaps he might ſurvive his companions, and then periſh for want of ſubſiſtence, or become a prey to the wild beaſts, inceſſantly diſturbed their minds. The mate, Alexis Himkof, more

particularly ſuffered, who having left a wife and three children behind, ſorely repined at his being ſeparated from them: they were, as he told me, conſtantly in his mind, and the thought of never more ſeeing them made him very unhappy.

When our four mariners had paſſed nearly ſix years in this diſmal place, Feodor Weregin, whoſe illneſs we had occaſion to mention above, and who all along had been in a languid condition, died, after having, in the latter part of his life, ſuffered moſt excruciating pains. Though they were thus freed from the trouble of attending him, and the grief of being witneſſes to his miſery, without being able to afford him any relief; yet his death affected them not a little. They ſaw their number leſſened, and every one wiſhed to be the firſt that ſhould follow him. As he died in winter, they dug a grave in the ſnow as deep as they could, in which they laid the corpſe, and then covered it to the beſt of their power, that the white bears might not get at it.

Now, at the time when the melancholy reflections occaſioned by the death of their comrade, were freſh in their minds, and when each expected to pay this laſt duty to the remaining companions of his misfortunes, or to receive it from them, they unexpectedly got ſight of a Ruſſian ſhip: this happened on the 15th of Auguſt 1749.

The veſſel belonged to a trader, of the ſect called by its adherents *Stara Vera*, that is, *The Old Faith*, who had come with it to Archangel, propoſing it ſhould winter in Nova Zemla; but fortunately for our poor exiles, Mr Vernezobre propoſed to the merchant to let his veſſel winter at Weſt-Spitzbergen, which he at laſt, after many objections, agreed to.

The contrary winds they met with on their paſſage, made it impoſſible for them to reach the place of their deſtination. The veſſel was driven towards Eaſt-Spitzbergen, directly oppoſite to the reſidence of our mariners; who, as ſoon as they perceived her, haſtened to light fires upon the hills neareſt their habitation, and then ran to the beach, waving a flag made of a raindeer's hide faſtened to a pole. The people on board ſeeing theſe ſignals, concluded that there were men on the iſland who implored their aſſiſtance, and therefore came to an anchor near the ſhore.

It would be in vain to attempt deſcribing the joy of theſe poor people, at ſeeing the moment of their deliverance ſo near. They ſoon agreed with the maſter of the ſhip to work for him on the voyage, and to pay him eighty rubles on their arrival, for taking them on board, with all their riches; which conſiſted in 50 pud, or 2000 pound weight of raindeer fat; in many hides of theſe animals, and ſkins of the blue and white foxes, together with thoſe of the ten white bears they had killed. They took care not to forget their bow and arrows, their ſpears, their knife and axe, which were almoſt worn out, their awls, and their needles, which they kept carefully in a bone-box, very ingeniouſly made with their knife only; and, in ſhort, every thing they were poſſeſſed of.

Our adventurers arrived ſafe at Archangel on the 28th of September 1749, having ſpent ſix years and three months in their rueful ſolitude.

The moment of their landing was nearly proving fatal to the loving and beloved wife of Alexis Himkof, who, being preſent when the veſſel came into port, immediately knew her huſband, and ran with ſo much eagerneſs to his embraces, that ſhe ſlipped into the water, and very narrowly eſcaped being drowned.

All three on their arrival were ſtrong and healthy; but having lived ſo long without bread, they could not reconcile themſelves to the uſe of it; and complained that it filled them with wind. Nor could they bear any ſpirituous liquors, and therefore drank nothing but water.

[Some of our readers may perhaps conſider this recital in the ſame kind of light they do the hiſtory of Robinſon Cruſoe: the truth of theſe adventures is however ſufficiently authenticated. When theſe unfortunate ſailors firſt arrived at Archangel, they were examined apart by Mr Klinſtadt, Chief Auditor of the Admiralty of that city, who minuted down all the particulars, which exactly correſponded with each account. Mr Le Roy, profeſſor of hiſtory in the Imperial academy, ſome time after, ſent for two of the men, viz. Alexis Himkof, and Himkof, his godſon, to Peterſburg, from whoſe mouths he took the preceding narrative, which alſo agreed with Mr Klinſtadt's minutes. The original was publiſhed in the German language, at Peterſburgh, in the year 1769, and tranſmitted from thence to the ingenious Mr Banks, who, with ſeveral other members of the Royal Society, were ſo well pleaſed with the account, that they directed a tranſlation of it to be made into Engliſh.] *Ann. Reg.*

To

To the author of the SCOTS MAGAZINE.

SIR, *Perthſhire, Oct.* 31. 1775.

WHile ſo many things are ſaid in the public papers in favour of the woollen manufacture, I am ſurpriſed that none of your correſpondents ſay any thing of the harm done in the highlands by turning whole baronies into ſheep-farms, and thereby depopulating the country. If an account could be got of the number of tenants that have been diſpoſſeſſed, it might open the eyes of the public. Several hundred families have been diſpoſſeſſed in the braes of Perthſhire, and many more in Argyleſhire. What number of hands the highlands have furniſhed, for low country ſervice, for manufactures, for the army and navy, I need not ſay. If this ſource is dried up, will not the nation ſuffer? I would humbly think, it might be of uſe, to compare the different effects the woollen and linen manufactures have upon population. The latter has no bad effect, is rather favourable to it. I think it is often our loſs in Scotland, it may be ſo elſewhere, that when we are fond of a new project, we are quick-ſighted to its advantages, but ſhut our eyes upon its diſadvantages, and diſlike to be informed of them. The mind is ſeized with a kind of enthuſiaſm for the favourite object, that hinders it from liſtening to the voice of reaſon.

It was computed, that, in the laſt war, Scotland furniſhed no fewer than 20,000 ſoldiers. Of theſe, the highlands, tho' not above a tenth part of Scotland, furniſhed 10,000, viz.

Royal Highlanders, deducing 300 whereof that corps conſiſted when they began to recruit - -	1700
Montgomery's -	1400
Fraſer's - -	1400
Argyleſhire fencible men	1000
Sutherland militia -	1000
Colonel Morris's -	1000
Keith-Murray's -	1000
The pariſhes twice aſſeſſed at three or four men each pariſh, and the men ſent to other regiments than the above -	500
Sent to Germany under the command of Capt. Campbell	400

Beſides what were laid on the highland pariſhes, the highland ſervants were generally impreſſed in the low-country pariſhes, becauſe theſe were ſtrangers, and had no relations near to make intereſt with ſuch as had the direction of impreſſing men. In this way 600 highlanders may well be ſuppoſed to have been levied in the low-country, which completes the 10,000.

It is known, that there are a great number of highlanders in every conſiderable town in the nation, as day-labourers, ſervants, &c. Many of theſe, too, inliſted.

I do not now inſiſt upon the great numbers that every year pour down from the highlands to ſupply the ſouth country with ſervants of all kinds, in time of peace, though it be well known, that, in many countries, their harveſts would not be got cut down, were it not for the labour of theſe uſeful, theſe neceſſary, though deſpiſed hands. But when, in time of ſo dangerous a war, the highlands furniſhed ſuch a number of troops, troops whoſe behaviour did honour to their country, it is ſurely of public concern, not raſhly to adopt any general meaſure that has a tendency to depopulate the highlands, or to render this uſeful nurſery incapable of yielding future ſupplies when the exigency may be as great as it was then.

The converting ſo much arable into paſture ground, I apprehend, has this pernicious tendency.—Baron Monteſquieu, in his Spirit of the Laws, obſerves, that countries where men live by the chace, or what beaſts they can kill, as the wild Indians do, muſt be thinly inhabited; where they ſubſiſt by the tending of cattle, muſt be better inhabited; but cannot be near ſo populous as where they live by agriculture.

A hundred acres of ground under tillage will employ and ſubſiſt ten times as many inhabitants as it would under paſture. Six acres of arable land, together with the privilege of paſture on the adjacent hill, will, in the highlands, ſubſiſt a family, conſiſting of a man, his wife, and four or five children, in a way they reckon comfortable; and at an average, farmers in the highlands do not poſſeſs above ſeven or eight acres of arable land; a hundred or two hundred acres, therefore, converted into paſture, diſpoſſeſſes twenty or forty families!

I am, &c.

The

The History of Europe for 1774. [475.]

Poland.

The ancient country called *Poland*, under whatever modern names it is now placed, or in whatever new diviſions arranged, has had the negative good fortune, for ſome time, not to excite the ſolicitude of mankind by the repreſentation of any particular or ſtriking calamities. However irretrievably ruined it may be conſidered as a ſtate, this ceſſation from blood and rapine, after the long ſeries of miſeries it has undergone, muſt be regarded, excluſive of all other conſequences, as a great preſent bleſſing to the individuals of which it was compoſed. Under whatever rulers they are now oppreſſed, they will be covered under ſome form of government, if not of law, from violent and diſcretionary outrage, and relieved from that conſtant weight of miſery and terror which attends a ſtate of inſecurity in life, property, and honour.

We have ſhewn laſt year [xxxvi. 569.], that the eſtabliſhment of a new government, under the name of a *Permanent Council*, was one of the great objects in view with the partitioning powers; and it was conſequently much urged, and cloſely attended to, by their miniſters at Warſaw. The delegation, who ſupplied the place of the diet, were greatly averſe to this novel ſyſtem of government; and neither the general threats of the whole, nor the perſonal violence of the Pruſſian miniſter, could carry it into execution in its original form, nor render it acceptable in any. Various modifications were propoſed on both ſides, and various means uſed on one, to gain over a majority of the delegation in its favour: upon thoſe hinges turned all the negotiations and intrigues at Warſaw. It is not eaſy to comprehend, at this diſtance, what part the King, and thoſe who were particularly attached to his intereſts, took in the courſe of this buſineſs; nor is it clear, by the accounts which have been tranſmitted, that their conduct was uniform in that reſpect. They ſeem, however, latterly, to have at leaſt acquieſced in the views of the interfering powers.

The debates ran ſo high upon this ſubject in the delegation, and altercations were carried on with ſuch heat and bitterneſs between ſome of the members and the foreign miniſters, that the latter more than once quitted the aſſembly in a rage; and the Pruſſian envoy made a declaration, April 23. that if the affair of the Permanent Council was not finally determined by a very near day, which he then ſpecified, his maſter would conſider the delay or refuſal as a declaration of war. This threat, however, produced no effect for the preſent, and the debates were as violent, and the reſults as fruitleſs, as before.

In the courſe of theſe diſcuſſions, ſome of the delegates, after lamenting, in the moſt pathetic terms, the deplorable ſituation of their country, diſplayed, with great eloquence, and ſtrength of reaſoning, the fatal tendency of this eſtabliſhment in any of its propoſed forms; and ſhewed, that the evils which were its natural and inevitable conſequences, muſt be as ruinous, in the event, as thoſe with which they were immediately threatened in caſe of non-compliance. To evade, however, that power which they could not reſiſt, other deſigns were ſketched out, and other ſchemes of government propoſed; ſome of which, it was hoped, without being ſo inimical to the ſtate, might give ſatisfaction to the three courts, by anſwering, in a certain degree, their general purpoſes. Among theſe, the moſt feaſible ſeems to have been the propoſal of a permanent diet, in the place of the permanent council. This diet was to be compoſed of members elected every two years by the different palatinates; was to be ſuppoſed always exiſting, except during the times of election; and was to regulate its ſittings, from time to time, by adjournment, as the nature of public affairs ſhould render it expedient or neceſſary. This accommodation-ſcheme was totally rejected by the miniſters of the partitioning powers, and the ſame menaces were thrown out as before.

In the mean time the continual encroachments which, in contempt of the late treaties, were made by the Auſtrians and Pruſſians upon the remainder of the Poliſh territories, not only increaſed the ill blood between the delegates and the miniſters of thoſe powers, but rendered the former deſperate, as to every hope that any treaty or accommodation could procure quiet or ſafety to their country.

Theſe powers, indeed, wreſted the ſenſe of the treaties to every purpoſe which cupidity, power, and injuſtice, could ſuggeſt. They not only claimed

the whole of all thofe rivers which had been aſſigned as boundaries, together with their oppoſite banks, but they alſo inſiſted, that ſtraight lines ſhould be drawn from the heads of thoſe rivers to their determination as boundaries, and that all the country included in their curves and deviations from thoſe ſtraight lines, ſhould be conſidered as their property. In the ſame manner they laid claim to all towns, places, and diſtricts, which had at all been ſpecified in the lines of diviſion, and to theſe aſſigned ſuch limits as they found convenient.

As the weakneſs which ſubmits to one act of oppreſſion is always ſure to bring on numberleſs others, ſo theſe encroachments, carried on under ſome colour or claim of right, were ſucceeded by the ſeizure of whole diſtricts, without the appearance or even pretence of any. The Pruſſian officers, early in the ſpring, took down the Poliſh arms in the city of Poſna, (ſituated upon the river Warta, and the capital of a palatinate of the ſame name, in the province of Great Poland), and placed the arms of their maſter in their place. This inſult and encroachment was quickly followed by others. A conſiderable diſtrict was ſeized in Great Poland; the peaſants of Samogitia, who were ready for any change of maſters, were encouraged to riſe againſt their lords, and to declare for a foreign government; and in Cujavia, a written mandate was iſſued, forbidding the inhabitants of the diſtricts of Kaliſch and Inowroclaw from paying any obedience to their ſovereign, or any money into his treaſury; for both of which they were promiſed full indemnification and protection, and ordered to keep the money until Pruſſian commiſſaries ſhould be ſent to receive it.

The regimentary Krazewſki, who commanded in Great Poland, oppoſed theſe encroachments with great reſolution, and not only refuſed to quit his ſtation, according to the peremptory orders which he received from the Pruſſian officers; but had the courage to take down their eagles in ſeveral places, and to reſtore the Poliſh arms. This hardineſs was productive of ſome ſmall engagements; but the Pruſſian officers ſeemed uncertain how to proceed till the arrival of new orders. Theſe being at length arrived, General Loſſow marched at the head of a conſiderable detachment, and ſummoned Krazewſki to deliver the cities of Kompiela and Slupza to the Pruſſian troops. This order being as peremptorily refuſed as it was iſſued, brought on a very warm engagement, June 27. in which the Pruſſians loſt two officers of rank, and General Loſſow narrowly eſcaped being killed. The Poles fought deſperately; but being in no degree of equality as to ſtrength or number, the whole party was either killed or taken. Krazewſki is ſaid to have died of his wounds. Theſe violences, which ſeemed ſo contrary to the late treaties, threw every thing afreſh into confuſion, and excited the greateſt conſternation among the people, as well as grief and deſpondency in all thoſe who were capable of feeling for the miſeries of their country. They alſo afforded an opportunity to the delegates to refuſe proceeding upon the affair of the Permanent Council, or any other buſineſs, till ſome ſecurity was obtained, and it was known what farther claims were to be made, and when violence was to ceaſe.

The Auſtrians were equally induſtrious, and made ſimilar encroachments on the ſide of Podolia; but meeting with no oppoſition, the effuſion of blood was thereby prevented. During theſe tranſactions, the great general of Poland, Count Branicky, who had reſided for ſome time as miniſter, though without a public character, at Peterſburg, made heavy complaints to that court of the conduct of the Pruſſians; and was ſo effectual in his repreſentations, that the Empreſs herſelf wrote a letter upon the ſubject to the King of Pruſſia. This letter was couched in ſuch terms, as ſhewed that the Empreſs was not at all indifferent to thoſe tranſactions. The King declared in his anſwer, that he had acted nothing but what was conſiſtent with juſtice, and his inconteſtable rights; and that he wiſhed for nothing more than to have the limits ſettled upon ſuch a juſt and ſolid footing, as would prevent all complaints. This powerful mediation prevented, for the preſent, any further hoſtilities.

We ſoon afterwards find, that the affair of the Permanent Council was reſumed in the delegation, and that they alſo proceeded to the eſtabliſhment of thoſe principles on which the future ſyſtem of government was to be founded; particularly with reſpect to the powers which were to be allotted to the King,

his

his particular revenues, thoſe of the republic in general, the number of troops which were to be ſupported, and the authority which was to be veſted in the great generals of Poland and Lithuania. The joint and diſtinct intereſts, privileges, and rights, of thoſe two countries, which, under various reſtrictions, form one commonwealth, together with the degrees of authority they were reſpectively to poſſeſs, and the proportions they were to bear in the common expence, rendered this buſineſs complex and difficult. The parts which had been rended from each of thoſe countries increaſed the difficulty, as new calculations and degrees of proportion became neceſſary in every inſtance, and the uncertainty of what was ſtill to remain to either ſeemed to render the whole an inexplicable chaos.

The deciſive intervention of thoſe powers whoſe breath preſcribed the fate of Poland, and who were equally enabled to admit of its having any form of government, or none, was, however, ſufficient to remove all difficulties; and we accordingly find, that the delegation, during the months of Auguſt and September, had nearly gone through the great buſineſs before them. In the mean time, the diet, which was to have met on the 6th of May, was prorogued from one period to another, and has not yet met, that every thing might be ſettled by the delegates, and the approbation of the partitioning powers received as a final ratification, before the holding of that aſſembly.

The eſtabliſhment, modes, and departments, of the Permanent Council, were firſt decided upon and ſigned by the delegation, Aug. 8. This council is to be compoſed of forty members; and is to include three eſtates, the King, the Senate, and the Equeſtrian Order. The members are to be choſen at the diets, and the majority to be decided by ballot; their power to continue only from one diet to another. The King is always to be chief of the council; the Senate comprehends the great officers, or miniſtry, and the members choſen from that body; and the Equeſtrian Order are to be as nearly equal as the odd number 39 will permit. The proportional numbers for Poland and Lithuania are alſo ſpecified.

This council is to compoſe four particular departments; of which the firſt is to take cogniſance of all thoſe concerns which uſually came before the marſhals of the crown, or of Lithuania; the ſecond is charged with whatever relates to the police, and all the inferior departments are to bring in their reports to it; the third comprehends the military, the whole immediate power of which is veſted in the grand general, under the obligation of bringing in all his reports and accounts at ſtated times, to be examined; the fourth have the care of correſpondence with foreign powers.

It was propoſed in the delegation, that the Diſſidents ſhould be eligible to admiſſion in the permanent council; but though it might have been hoped that their common ſufferings and calamities would have united all parties and perſuaſions, prejudices were, notwithſtanding, ſtill ſo ſtrong, that this propoſal was almoſt univerſally rejected. When we recollect, that two of the great partitioning powers had no other colour or pretence for meddling in the affairs of Poland, but merely to protect the Diſſidents, and reſtore them to their rights as citizens; when we recollect their declarations and public documents, and that the armies they poured into the country, the long wars that enſued, and the deluges of blood that have been ſhed, had no other avowed cauſe or foundation; can we refrain from amazement, or repreſs our indignation, at ſeeing that thoſe people were only uſed as a ſtale for ambition and rapacity; and that now, when every thing has ſucceeded to the wiſh of thoſe powers, and that their fiat is become an inevitable law to the unfortunate Poles, the cauſe of the Diſſidents is laid aſide and forgotten? That the Poles ſhould have retained ſome reſentment towards them, as being in ſome meaſure the occaſion of the devaſtation at firſt, and then the partition of their country among foreign powers, in not ſo much to be wondered at.

The other principal matters which have been ſettled by the delegation, are ſaid to be the following: That the Republic grants the King, as an indemnity for the loſs of his revenues, an annual income of five millions of Poliſh florins, (amounting to near 500,000 l.), in which ſum is included the million of florins deſtined for the ſupport of his guards: That the alſo engages to pay his debts, amounting to ſeven millions

of florins: That she bestows on him, in hereditary possession, four starosties, (which are governments of castles, with the districts belonging to them), to be transmitted to his family for ever; and, besides, orders a reimbursement of such money as the King had advanced for the use of the state. It was also agreed, that the fixed revenues of the republic should be enhanced to thirty-three millions of Polish florins, and that the army should consist of 30,000 effective men.

We must here observe, that if we are not misinformed as to the value of the Polish florin, which we estimate at 1 s. 2 d. this great revenue, amounting to near two millions Sterling, must have been rather beyond the ability of Poland even in its best times. It is also to be observed, that the delegation have made a most ample provision for the King by this arrangement; the articles of which are so much in his favour, as to leave little room to doubt, that his interests were particularly supported by the partitioning powers. This circumstance may perhaps afford a clue to the facility with which the affair of the Permanent Council, and other matters, had of late been carried through that assembly. Indeed it is no wonder, in so general a wreck, if even the most disinterested struggle for the parts which they might obtain from the fury of the waves; and that individuals should endeavour to console themselves, by some private gratification, for the share they endured in the public loss and calamity.

The interest which the King of Prussia has taken upon this occasion, in the distresses of the inhabitants of Poland, is too curious a circumstance to be overlooked. That monarch, by M. Benoit, his minister at Warsaw, has put an absolute negative upon the establishment of an army of 30,000 men, as a cruel and intolerable oppression, and a burden which it is not proper to lay upon the people in their present state. The more we reflect on the nature of his own government, the more we must admire the compassion and benevolence which operate in this instance.

We must, in justice to the Empress of Russia, take notice, that since the cessation of the sword in Poland, her conduct, with respect to that country, has been infinitely more just, moderate, and temperate, than that of the other powers. Instead of new and endless claims, and continually harassing and pillaging the people, she has, with respect to herself, been governed by the late treaties; and to others, been their mediatrix and advocate; and there is little room to doubt, that she has been the means of preventing greater violences than those which have already excited the surprise of mankind. It is as little to be doubted, that the present partition of Poland was far beyond the original intentions of that princess, and that she was led, by various means and insensible degrees, into those fatal measures which have terminated in its ruin.

Some time after the conclusion of the peace with Turky, the Empress of Russia remitted 250,000 rubles to the King of Poland, as a compensation for that part of his domains which fell into her hands. This was the first compensation that had been heard of in the affairs of Poland, and will probably be the last.

Nothing can be more fully descriptive of the condition of the governed, in those countries which have been ceded to the partitioning powers, than the conduct of the Jews. These people, who for many ages have composed a very great part of the inhabitants of Poland, are daily retiring in numerous bodies from those territories which are possessed by the Austrians and Prussians, and flying for refuge and protection to the provinces which belong to Russia: yet the Russian government was never considered, even comparatively, as a mild one.

Commissaries were appointed by the delegation early in the year, to settle the limits between the territories of the republic and those of the partitioning powers, in so precise and accurate a manner, as would for the future prevent all ground, and even possibility, of dispute upon that subject. Though these commissaries held frequent meetings with those who were appointed for the same purpose by the courts of Vienna and Berlin, the claims of the latter were so exorbitant, that they as continually broke up without effect; and the affair of the limits seems now as remote from any prospect of adjustment, as it was on the first day of the conferences.

As an unlimited toleration in religious matters is at present one of the leading principles of the court of Petersburg, and that both policy and justice required every security and satisfaction, in that respect, should be granted to the new

subjects

ſubjects in Poland, the Empreſs has accordingly erected a biſhoprick in the Latin Ritual at Mohilow, to whoſe eccleſiaſtical juriſdiction all the Roman Catholics in her vaſt dominions are to be ſubject. The ſuffragan biſhop of Wilna has been appointed to this new biſhoprick, and 10,000 peaſants allotted for the ſupport of his paſtoral dignity.

No material alteration has taken place in the affairs of Dantzick. The city is mouldering to ruin, and the diſtreſſes of the inhabitants heightened by the uncertainty of their extent and termination. However weak and remiſs the part taken by thoſe powers who were engaged by treaties or intereſt in its preſervation has been, their repreſentations, or the jealouſy with which it was ſuppoſed they muſt have been actuated, though but faintly expreſſed for the preſent, has probably hitherto preſerved it from that immediate violence which would at once have decided its fate.

The meaſures which are purſued, tho' ſlower, are not leſs certain in the effect. New canals are made, and new channels of trade opened. Clogged by every poſſible diſcouragement and difficulty in its ancient courſe, it will naturally fly to the new for refuge. The rich will, before it is too late, abandon their old ſeats; and the multitude, worn down by exaction and oppreſſion, and every day thinned by the recruiting officers, who ſurround them like vultures, dwindle to nothing. Thus, very probably, in a few years, will its name be the only memorial left of this great and [illegible] city, which had for ſo many ages held its rank among the firſt in Europe; and this deſtruction will be accompliſhed without the aid of war, peſtilence, earthquake, or famine.

GERMANY.

GERMANY, though the great and fruitful field of political cauſes and effects, has not, during the preſent year, been productive of any great or novel ſubject for obſervation. The two great powers, whoſe wings overſhadow that empire, proceed uniformly in the military ſyſtem, which they have conſtantly purſued ſince the late peace. Reviews, encampments, new manœuvres, and propoſed improvements in artillery or diſcipline, keep the mind awake with all the ſplendour and apparatus of war, and its image conſtantly in view; nothing remains wanting but chance, caprice, or ill humour, to furniſh it with life and efficacy.

Whilſt the great potentates are occupied by theſe dangerous amuſements, the leſſer princes are immerſed in diſſipation and pleaſures. The free cities and towns, which were the nurſeries of liberty, arts, and opulence, are, in reſpect to power and conſequence, dwindling to nothing, and their remaining immunities becoming every day more precarious. In this ſtate of things, a particular combination of circumſtances is only requiſite to occaſion ſuch a revolution in the Germanic ſyſtem, as would give a new colour to the affairs of Europe.

It appears by the muſter-roll delivered at the concluſion of the foregoing year to the council of war at Vienna, that the Auſtrian and Imperial armies at that period, amounted to 235,000 effective men; yet the buſineſs of recruiting is ſtill carried on with as much induſtry as ever. Such armies will of courſe diſturb the ſlumbers of their neighbours; and their preſent movements rather ſhew an indeciſion with reſpect to the objects of employment, than the ſmalleſt diſpoſition to ruſt in idleneſs.

A handful of theſe troops was ſufficient, in the courſe of the ſummer, to throw the frail republic of Venice into the utmoſt conſternation and terror. General Wheland, without any previous declaration or notice, marched into the Venetian Dalmatia, at the head of only 600 men, where he took poſſeſſion of ſeveral towns and diſtricts, and compelled the inhabitants to take oaths of fidelity and allegiance to their Imperial Majeſties. Such violations of the law of nations are now grown ſo faſhionable, that it is probable that ancient code, the ſlow aggregate and reſult of the wiſdom and experience of mankind to leſſen the miſeries of war, will be totally obliterated.

It, however, appears, that through ſome inattention, or unavoidable delay, the limits between the Auſtrian and Venetian Dalmatia were not ſo preciſely defined by former treaties, as to cut off all poſſible room for future altercation, and that ſome matter of this nature was now brought up to authoriſe the preſent invaſion. It is indeed a common, though unjuſt and dangerous policy, for powerful and ambitious ſtates, in their intercourſe

courſe with the weaker, ſtill to reſerve ſome trifling claim or pretenſion undecided, which is ſuffered to lie dormant, until the favourable conjuncture arrives that it can be revived with advantage; when the colour of right derived from a matter of ſmall conſequence, ſerves to hide the enormity of that injuſtice which is extended to objects of the greateſt.

The republic, according to eſtabliſhed and ancient cuſtom, has endeavoured to cover weakneſs, indolence, and irreſolution, by negotiation and intrigue. The loſs of theſe diſtricts, however, if attended with no other conſequences, would have been conſidered by her as a matter of no great importance. But this violence was apprehended to be only a prelude to greater; and ſhe trembled for other claims, or new arrangements of dominion, without any, which were of a much more alarming nature. If things proceed in their preſent courſe, it will become no great matter of ſurpriſe, to ſee the common train of an ambaſſador ſent to diſpoſe or take poſſeſſion of a kingdom.

The nature of ſome diſputes and jealouſies which have taken place between the court of Vienna and the regency of Hanover, has not yet been exactly aſcertained, nor authentically explained. It appears, however, that the directorial envoy of Auſtria, at the aſſembly of the plenipotentiary miniſters of the empire, held at Regenſburg, read a reſcript from his court, which contained a number of grievous complaints againſt that of Hanover. Among theſe, that government was charged with ſeeking every opportunity of framing leagues, and fomenting factions among the ſtates of the Empire, in order to thwart and oppoſe the views of the Imperial court: That this prejudice and diſlike to their Imperial Majeſties, and oppoſition to their intereſts, had manifeſted itſelf in numberleſs inſtances, although the houſe of Hanover, upon obtaining the electorate, had ſolemnly engaged to preſerve a good underſtanding with that of Auſtria: That their Imperial Majeſties, though ſingularly diſguſted at the repeated oppoſition and frequent moleſtation they had experienced in various tranſactions, fought, notwithſtanding, by amicable repreſentations made, even in London, to divert the Electoral court from its conduct and principles; but that theſe endeavours having hitherto been fruitleſs, they now found themſelves under a neceſſity of declaring, that their conduct, with reſpect to that court, for the future, ſhould be ſuited to that which it had practiſed.

To theſe general complaints ſome ſpecific charges were added, which ſeemed of little moment, and related to the viſitation of the chamber of the Empire, and to ſome impoſts laid on in Hanover, upon goods belonging to the ſubjects of their Imperial Majeſties. The Hanoverian miniſters, in their reply, delivered both in London and at Regenſburg, declared, That theſe charges were received with the greateſt amazement by his Britannic Majeſty, as he had on every occaſion endeavoured to preſerve the greateſt harmony, and to cultivate the ſtricteſt friendſhip, with the court of Vienna: That when the Hanoverian miniſter oppoſed the motions made by the Imperial miniſters in the affairs of the German diet, he did it only from a truly patriotic principle; that every one who has a vote at the diet, has a right to oppoſe any motion which is contrary to his opinion; that differing in opinion is by no means an argument of any breach of harmony; that his Britannic Majeſty would not reproach any perſon who differed from him in opinion, and therefore could expect no reproach on that account; and that it is not at all conſiſtent with the rights of the Empire, that his Imperial Majeſty ſhould reſent any ſuch difference of opinion. As to the affair of the impoſts in the electoral dominions, it was ſaid, that the favour ſhewn to the Imperial ſubjects, by their being at any time free from them, depended merely on the generoſity of the Elector; but was by no means to be conſidered as an engagement or obligation. Thus the matter ſeems to reſt at preſent.

The movements of the Auſtrian troops on the Turkiſh frontiers during the war, did not excite greater ſpeculation, than thoſe which have taken place ſince the peace on the ſide both of Poland and Tranſylvania. It has been even reported, that they have ſeized ſome diſtricts in Moldavia and Walachia: and it ſeemed to have been believed for a time, that the Ottomans were by treaty to make a ceſſion to the court of Vienna, of ſome conſiderable territories on this ſide of the Danube. As the motives which might have induced ſuch a ceſſion ſeem, however, to be entirely extinguiſhed by the peace, the doubtful con-

duct

duct of that court ſtill remains to be explained.

The King of Pruſſia, excluſive of his military occupations, is principally taken up with an attention to his new dominions, and to the forming every ſcheme for rendering them of the greateſt poſſible advantage. For this purpoſe canals are made, trading companies formed, new ſources of commerce ſought, and the earth explored for its hidden riches. Among his other eſtabliſhments, one cannot be too much praiſed, which is the appointment of good ſchoolmaſters, with ſuitable ſtipends, in the principal villages, that the peaſants may be at no expence for the education of their children. This warlike prince did not neglect the opportunity offered by the peace for remounting his huſſars; and accordingly ſent a number of their officers to the Danube, for the purchaſe of ſeveral thouſand Turkiſh and Tartarian horſes.

Suppoſed exchanges of territory, between ſome of the leſſer princes and the great, ſtill continue to hold a great ſhare in German converſation, and ſeem to occupy no ſmall part of the attention of their politicians. Whether ſuch exchanges have been really agitated or not, the ſubject ſeems induſtriouſly to be kept alive; which need not be regarded as a very doubtful indication, that meaſures of that nature are in view.

In the mean time, the rapid progreſs of deſpotiſm throughout Europe, and the epidemic rage which ſeems to have ſeized the monarchs of the earth, for exterminating all the remains of liberty where-ever they are to be found, ſeems to have awakened the attention of ſome of the remaining republics. It is even ſaid, that the Helvetic body, which, from natural ſtrength, and the numbers and genius of the inhabitants, enjoys the greateſt ſecurity of any now exiſting, has not been without ſerious alarms, at the deſigns of ſome of its great neighbours. It is alſo ſaid, that a league for their mutual defence has been negotiated between that body and the Italian republics. A deputation from the Swiſs cantons, and the republic of Geneva, has lately arrived at the court of Vienna; and though the particulars of their commiſſion are not yet publicly known, it is more than probable that it relates to this ſubject.

It has pleaſed Providence, that the calamities which had long afflicted the people in Germany and the adjoining countries, through a ſucceſſion of unkind ſeaſons, and the conſequent dearth of all kinds of proviſions, have this year been happily removed by a bountiful harveſt. This bleſſing, as well as the calamity, has, in a greater or leſſer degree, been extended to almoſt every part of Europe.

Sweden and Denmark.

The northern kingdoms have not this year been productive of any incidents which are materially intereſting to the public in general. The King of Sweden, as well from his own diſpoſition, as the example of his neighbours, pays the cloſeſt attention to military affairs; and has accordingly formed a very powerful army, and eſtabliſhed a reſpectable marine; both of which he ſeems determined to carry to the higheſt degree of improvement. In other matters he is very attentive to the commerce, to the internal improvement of the country, and to prevent its depopulation, by the emigration of his ſubjects; for which purpoſe, the ancient laws upon that ſubject have been renewed and enforced.

The greateſt harmony ſeems at preſent to prevail between the courts of Stockholm and Peterſburg; and a new treaty is ſaid to have been concluded, which, with ſome additional articles, confirms and renews all former ones ſubſiſting between the two ſtates. In this ſtate of good neighbourhood with Ruſſia, and without any apparent object of conqueſt in view, or cauſe of apprehenſion in any quarter, it would be difficult to account for theſe military preparations, did we not ſee the general alarm and ſuſpicion of each others deſigns, which late tranſactions, and preſent appearances, have excited among all the princes in Europe.

The marriage between the Duke of Sudermania, the King's next brother, and the Princeſs Charlotte of Holſtein Eutin, daughter of the Prince Biſhop of Lubeck, July 7. has been celebrated with great ſplendour and magnificence at Stockholm, and ſeems to have given general ſatisfaction to the nation.—Sweden has partaken ſo happily of the benefits of a plentiful harveſt, after the long miſeries which it has undergone, that the King has permitted a free exportation

tion of corn from all the ports of that kingdom: A circumſtance which ſufficiently denotes the extent of the bleſſing in a country ſo generally deficient in its produce of grain.

Denmark preſents nothing of conſequence in the preſent year, except the marriage of Prince Frederick, the King's brother, with the Princeſs Sophia Frederica, niece to the reigning Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Oct. 21. which was celebrated with great joy and feſtivity at Copenhagen.—A grand and magnificent project was formed, which, if capable of being carried into execution, would have been productive of conſiderable utility. This was no leſs than to join the Baltic with the German ocean, or North ſea, by a cut carried acroſs the peninſula which is compoſed of the duchies of Holſtein and Sleſwick. Such an attempt has long been thought feaſible, and a commiſſion was now appointed for carrying it into execution. The deſign is, however, laid aſide for the preſent, either on account of the great expence, or of ſome unforeſeen difficulties, which were diſcovered on examination. It has been long an obſervation with hiſtorians, that few of thoſe projects which were intended in any great degree to counteract the operations, or to change the original deſigns, of nature, have been crowned with ſucceſs.

SIR, *Gattonſide, Oct. 26.*

HAppening to ſtep into an orchard the other day, where ſome people were digging potatoes of an extraordinary increaſe, at leaſt of ſixty to one, I obſerved the apples, or buttons, as they are commonly called, lying very thick among them. Taking ſome of them up, and finding them full of a liquid ſubſtance, I taſted it, and found it much reſembled the taſte of an apple. As I imagined there was ſome ſpirit in them, I reſolved to try an experiment. I accordingly gathered a few of them, and ſtrained the juice out of them. Then I boiled it, and put it into fermentation with barm; I afterwards bottled and corked it; but, to my ſurpriſe, it threw the corks, and is now become ſtrong drink, and not unpalatable. I think, if ſome of your chymiſts, or knowing diſtillers, would try their ſkill on them, it might be a mean of lowering the price of barley in this country.—Your communicating this hint may be of ſome ſervice, and will much oblige, yours, &c.

Week. Mag. W—— S——T.

AMERICA. [502.]

A joint addreſs by the Council and Houſe of Burgeſſes of Virginia, was tranſmitted to the Earl of Dunmore, on board the Fowey man of war, June 22. —in which they ſay, they had received his Lordſhip's anſwer to a former joint addreſs; by which they repreſented how inſecure they thought the public arms in the palace ſince his Lordſhip's removal from thence, and requeſted, that he would order them to be ſtored in the public magazine:—in anſwer to which his Lordſhip told them, that experience had ſhewn [361.] the inſecurity of the magazine; and that as the palace had hitherto been reſpected, he thought it improper to give any other orders, than that the arms belonging to the King, which had ſo many years been lodged, might ſtill remain in the palace; and that, on no account, they ſhould be touched, without his expreſs permiſſion. —In reply, the aſſembly ſay,

"Though theſe arms may be conſidered, in ſome ſort, as belonging to his Majeſty, as the ſupreme head of this government, and that they are properly under your Lordſhip's direction; yet we humbly conceive that they were originally provided, and have been preſerved, for the uſe of the country in caſes of emergency.—We would not wiſh to interfere with your Lordſhip's authority; but the reflection, that theſe arms are ſo much expoſed, that they may eaſily be made the moſt improper and deſtructive uſe of, is to us extremely alarming.—The palace, my Lord, hath indeed been hitherto much reſpected; but not ſo much out of regard to the building, as the reſidence of his Majeſty's repreſentative. Had your Lordſhip thought fit to remain there, we ſhould have had no apprehenſions of danger; but, conſidering theſe arms at preſent expoſed to your ſervants, and every rude invader, the ſecurity formerly derived from your Lordſhip's preſence cannot now be relied on.—We muſt, my Lord, once more intreat your Excellency to order the arms to be removed to the public magazine."—They concludethus. "We cannot, my Lord, decline repreſenting to you, that the important buſineſs of this aſſembly hath been impeded by your Excellency's removal from the palace. This ſtep hath deprived us of the neceſſary and free acceſs to your Lordſhip,

Lordſhip, which, we conceive, the conſtitution intitles us to. There are ſeveral bills, of the laſt importance to this country, now ready to be preſented to your Excellency for your aſſent.—We have hitherto, my Lord, in hopes of preſerving that harmony which we wiſh ever to ſubſiſt between all the branches of our legiſlature, ſubmitted to the great inconvenience of ſending our members twelve miles to wait on your Excellency on board one of his Majeſty's ſhips of war, to preſent our ſeveral addreſſes; but we think it would be highly improper, and too great a departure from the conſtitutional and accuſtomed mode of tranſacting the buſineſs of the aſſembly, to meet your Excellency at any other place than the capital, to preſent ſuch bills as have been agreed to by the Council and Houſe of Burgeſſes. We muſt therefore beſeech your Excellency to return to us; and as the advanced ſeaſon of the year requires our preſence in our ſeveral counties, we hope your Lordſhip will be pleaſed to favour us with your ſpeedy and ultimate anſwer, that we may certainly know what to depend upon."

His Excellency anſwered, "I have already declared my intentions in regard to the arms at the palace, and I conceive the Council and Houſe of Burgeſſes are interfering in a matter which does not belong to them. I ſhould be glad to be informed who they deſign by the terms "rude invaders," which they have made uſe of.—The diſorders in Williamſburgh, and other parts of the country, drove me to the neceſſity of changing my place of reſidence, and if any inconvenience has ariſen to the aſſembly on that account, I am not chargeable with it; but they have not been deprived of any neceſſary nor free acceſs to me. The conſtitution veſts me with an undoubted power to call the aſſembly, for the buſineſs of, to any place in, the colony, exigency may require.—Not having been made acquainted with the whole proceedings of the aſſembly, I know of no bills of importance, which, if I were inclined to riſk my perſon again among the people, the aſſembly have to preſent to me, nor whether they be ſuch as I could aſſent to."

The general aſſembly of South Carolina having met on the 10th of July [490.], Lord William Campbell, the Governor, opened the ſeſſion with the following ſpeech.

"Honourable Gentlemen of his Majeſty's Council, Mr Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Aſſembly,

His Majeſty's inſtructions, my own inclinations, and the very alarming and critical ſituation of the province, have induced me to meet you in general aſſembly as ſoon as was conſiſtent with that attention neceſſary to be paid to your own private affairs at this ſeaſon.

My appointment to the government of this province, intitled on every account to my warmeſt wiſhes and endeavours for its welfare and happineſs, was to me a moſt pleaſing mark of his Majeſty's favour, as I flattered myſelf, that, with your aſſiſtance and advice, I ſhould have been able to proſecute ſome ſchemes, and concur in ſuch meaſures, as would have contributed to increaſe that proſperity to which I ſaw it ſo rapidly advancing when I was laſt in the province.

Filled with thoſe ſentiments, and elated by thoſe hopes, it is not eaſy to conceive my grief and diſappointment, at finding the province in the diſtracted ſtate it is now in; the legal adminiſtration of juſtice obſtructed, government in a manner annihilated, the moſt dangerous meaſures adopted, and acts of the moſt outrageous and illegal nature committed publicly with impunity.

It is by no means either my duty or inclination to enter into a diſcuſſion of the diſputes that at preſent unhappily ſubſiſt between G. Britain and her colonies in America; but I think myſelf indiſpenſably bound to warn you of the danger you are in, and to inform you, that if there are any grievances that you apprehend the people of this province now labour under, the meaſures at preſent adopted, are by no means calculated to remove them; but, on the contrary, cannot fail of drawing down inevitable ruin on this flouriſhing colony. Let me therefore, Gentlemen, moſt earneſtly intreat you, as the only legal repreſentatives of the people in this province, the only conſtitutional guardians of its welfare, and who are ſo deeply intereſted in the event of the meaſures now carrying on, to deliberate and reſolve with that coolneſs, temper, and moderation, the important inſtant demands; and to reflect, that the happineſs and miſery of generations yet unborn will depend on your determinations.

Theſe ſentiments flow from a heart filled with a fervent zeal for the real in-

tereſt and happineſs of this province. You may be aſſured, if ever it is in my power to be in any degree inſtrumental to reſtoring that harmony, cordiality, confidence, and affection, which ought to ſubſiſt between G. Britain and her colonies, I ſhall eſteem thoſe moments the happieſt and moſt fortunate of my life."

In anſwer to this ſpeech, addreſſes were preſented to the Governor by both Houſes of Aſſembly, viz.

The Addreſs of the Upper Houſe.

"May it pleaſe your Excellency,

We his Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Council of this Province, met in General Aſſembly, beg leave humbly to addreſs your Excellency, and moſt cordially to congratulate you on your ſafe arrival in this colony.

Satisfied that this province is intitled to your Excellency's warmeſt wiſhes and endeavours for its welfare and happineſs, we felt the ſincereſt pleaſure at your appointment to the government of it.

Strongly attached to the intereſts of this country, and filled with the warmeſt wiſhes for its proſperity and happineſs, we moſt heartily join with your Excellency in lamenting the diſtracted and unhappy ſtate in which you now find it.

Your Excellency having, as we conceive with great propriety, declined entering into a diſcuſſion of the diſputes that at preſent unhappily ſubſiſt between Great Britain and her Colonies, it would be highly unbecoming us to take up a ſubject of ſo delicate a nature: but we entirely coincide with your Excellency in opinion, that the violent meaſures at preſent adopted, do not ſeem well calculated to remove any real grievances, but may, we fear, produce contrary effects.

We, however, have the happineſs to reflect, that this Houſe had no ſhare in the meaſures your Excellency ſo pathetically deſcribes: And we beg leave to aſſure your Excellency, that, with hearts overflowing with loyalty and duty to the King, and perfectly devoted to the intereſts of this province, we will deliberate and reſolve upon every meaſure that may come before us, with that temper, coolneſs, and moderation, which the important inſtant demands.

With pleaſure we acknowledge our gratitude to your Excellency, for the general ſentiments you expreſs for the peace and proſperity of this colony; and your Excellency may reſt aſſured, that the utmoſt efforts of this Houſe ſhall, upon every occaſion, be exerted to ſecond your Excellency's humane endeavours to reſtore that harmony, cordiality, confidence, and affection, which ought to ſubſiſt between Great Britain and her Colonies."

The Governor's Anſwer. — "Gentlemen, I thank you moſt ſincerely for this very kind and affectionate addreſs. Your warm declarations of loyalty and duty to his Majeſty, on the preſent trying occaſion, cannot fail of being particularly agreeable to me, as it is a convincing proof of your regard for the real intereſts of this province. *July* 12."

The Addreſs of the Commons Houſe.

"May it pleaſe your Excellency,

We his Majeſty's loyal ſubjects, the repreſentatives of the inhabitants of this colony, met in General Aſſembly at this very alarming and critical period, beg leave to aſſure your Excellency, that we are willing to poſtpone the conſideration of our private affairs whenever the public exigencies demand our attention; fully convinced, that the ſafety of private property entirely depends upon the ſecurity of public rights.

We moſt ſincerely lament, that his Majeſty's counſels, and the conduct of his miniſters, have incapacitated us from meeting your Excellency, whoſe endeavours, in G. Britain, for the welfare of this colony, claim our grateful acknowledgements, with thoſe efforts of joyful congratulation, the effects of real ſentiments, upon your arrival, and aſſumption of the reins of government, with which, in happier times, we have ever been accuſtomed to meet his Majeſty's repreſentatives; but the calamities of America, our preſent dangerous and dreadful ſituation, occupy all our thoughts, and baniſh from us every idea of joy and pleaſure.

Although we will not doubt the fervent zeal of your Excellency's heart for the real intereſt and happineſs of this colony, nor the ſincerity of your Excellency's profeſſions to be inſtrumental in reſtoring that harmony, cordiality, confidence, and affection, which ought to ſubſiſt between Great Britain and her Colonies; yet we cannot but expreſs our ſurpriſe at the ſevere cenſures which your Excellency has thought proper to paſs on "meaſures which have been adopt-

ed

ed" by the good people of this colony, in confederacy with all the colonies on this continent, from Nova Scotia to Georgia, for their own ſafety, and for the preſervation of their liberties, and the liberties of generations yet unborn.

In times when the ſpirit of the conſtitution has full operation, and, animating all the members of the ſtate, gives ſecurity to civil liberty, then we claim to be "the only legal repreſentatives of the people in this province, the only conſtitutional guardians of its welfare;" but in the preſent unhappy ſituation of affairs, though our conſtituents might have thought us competent, yet, as our meeting depended upon the pleaſure of the crown, they would not truſt to ſo precarious a contingence, but wiſely appointed another repreſentative body, for neceſſary, for ſpecial and important purpoſes.

We want words to give an idea of our feelings at your Excellency's expreſſion, "If there are any grievances that we apprehend the people of this province labour under," as if you doubted their exiſtence. The world reſounds with a catalogue of them. Your Excellency ſurely cannot be unacquainted with them. We ſhould have eſteemed it an high obligation, if your Excellency had pointed out to us, what effectual mode for the redreſs of thoſe grievances could have been purſued, or what ſteps we have omitted which we ought to have taken in order to avert the inevitable ruin of this once flouriſhing colony. Every pacific meaſure which human wiſdom could deviſe has been uſed; the moſt humble and dutiful petitions to the throne, petitions to the Houſe of Lords and Houſe of Commons of Great Britain, have been repeatedly preſented, and as often treated, not only with ſlight, but with rigour and reſentment: we therefore, with all due deference to your Excellency's judgement, beg leave to obſerve, that the preſent are the only meaſures which ſeem beſt calculated for our preſervation, and the removal of our intolerable grievances. However, not confiding in them alone, we wait the event, and leave the juſtice of our cauſe to the great Sovereign of the univerſe, upon whom the fate of kingdoms and empires depends."

The Governor's anſwer. — "Mr Speaker, and Gentlemen, Immediately after my arrival in this province, it was intimated to me by your Speaker, and ſome others of your members, that it would be convenient for your private affairs, if I delayed meeting the General Aſſembly for about three weeks: on that account alone I conſented to it; and therefore little expected the tacit reflection contained in the beginning of your addreſs. — As I have already declined entering into any diſcuſſion of the preſent unhappy diſputes, I ſhall not undertake the diſagreeable taſk of replying particularly to your addreſs. It was my duty to lay before you the fatal conſequences that I apprehended muſt enſue from the meaſures lately adopted, and I have faithfully and conſcientiouſly diſcharged it; but as they appear to you in ſo very different a point of view, as even to meet with your approbation, I moſt ſincerely lament, that I cannot prevent the ruin I foreſee; and ſhall only add my fervent wiſhes, that the great Sovereign of the univerſe, to whom you appeal, will, in his goodneſs, avert thoſe evils with which this country is ſo imminently threatened. *July* 12. 1775."

The Commons to the Governor. — "May it pleaſe your Excellency, We beg leave to aſſure your Excellency, that this Houſe, in their addreſs, was far from intending any the leaſt reflection on your Excellency's conduct, in not meeting us ſooner in General Aſſembly; and are ſorry your Excellency ſhould view it in that light. All we meant was, to aſſure you how ready we ſhall ever be to ſacrifice our private intereſt to the public ſervice; at the ſame time acknowledging your Excellency's goodneſs, in ſo readily conſenting, on the application of our Speaker, to poſtpone the calling of the General Aſſembly to the time you fixed for their meeting, of which this Houſe had been duly informed by their Speaker. *July* 12. 1775."

Gov. Wentworth ſent the following meſſage to the aſſembly of New Hampſhire on the 14th of July.

"Mr Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Aſſembly, I find by your votes of the 13th of laſt month, that you have taken upon you to exclude three returned members, called by the King's writ, from ſitting and voting in the Houſe of Aſſembly; thereby depriving the electors of their privilege, and a whole county of any repreſentation in the legiſlature. You muſt be ſenſible, that I cannot, conſiſtent with my duty, paſs

by a meaſure ſo eſſentially infringing on his Majeſty's prerogative, and the rights of the people; and I do therefore recommend to you to reſcind the vote for excluding the ſaid three members from the Houſe, that they may be entirely free to take their ſeats without interruption, according to the conſtant uſage heretofore practiſed."

"In anſwer to your Excellency's meſſage of this day," ſay the aſſembly, "wherein you deſire, that this Houſe would reſcind their vote of the 13th of laſt month, reſpecting their diſmiſſion of the three members for the county of Grafton, who were called by the King's writ only, without an act of government for that purpoſe; we are ſorry to find that your Excellency ſhould intimate, that our diſmiſſing ſaid members was depriving the electors of their privilege; as we did not apprehend, that any one perſon in the Engliſh empire could have had ſuch an idea; and truſt that the good people of the county of Grafton will not think that we have deprived them of any part of their rights or privileges, by our diſmiſſing the ſaid members; as it is very notorious, that this and former houſes of aſſembly have long wiſhed that this province might be more generally repreſented in a conſtitutional way; and have long endeavoured, that an act of government might be paſſed, enabling the Governors to iſſue writs to ſuch town, to ſend members, as might be provided for in ſaid act, (as is the caſe in the other governments on this continent), but have not been able to have ſuch an act eſtabliſhed; for what reaſons, your Excellency may know better than we do. As the council are appointed for this province by the crown, we think it not only a cruel, but an arbitrary ſtretch of prerogative, for your Excellency, to iſſue writs to ſuch towns as you think proper to ſend repreſentatives, without the concurrence of the other branches of the legiſlature therein; for by that means the repreſentatives, as well as the council, would in effect be choſen by the crown. We cannot think that ſuch an attempt was ever made in any other government within the Engliſh dominions. — Upon the whole, this Houſe have determined unanimouſly (as they look upon it as their undoubted right and privilege to regulate themſelves) not to reſcind their ſaid vote."

Next day the Governor adjourned the aſſembly till the 28th of September.

The provincial congreſs of Georgia [435.] met at Savannah, July 4. Of 105 members elected, three declined taking their ſeats. Archibald Bulloch, Eſq; being unanimouſly elected Preſident, and George Walton, Eſq; Secretary, the congreſs adjourned to the meeting-houſe of the Rev. Dr Zubly, where he preached a ſermon upon the alarming ſtate of American affairs, for which he received the thanks of the congreſs. On the 5th, the congreſs ſent the following meſſage to Sir James Wright the Governor:

"May it pleaſe your Excellency, The Provincial Congreſs, deeply concerned at the preſent alarming ſtate of affairs, and the diſtreſſes of America, humbly requeſt that your Excellency would appoint a day of faſting and prayer, to be obſerved throughout this province, that a happy reconciliation may ſoon take place between America and the parent-ſtate; and that, under the auſpicious reign of his Majeſty and his deſcendents, both countries may remain united, virtuous, free, and happy, till time ſhall be no more."

Next day they received an anſwer, viz.

"To Stephen Drayton, Eſq; and the other gentlemen who waited on the Governor.

Gentlemen, I have taken the opinion of his Majeſty's Council relative to the requeſt made by the gentlemen who have aſſembled together by the name of a *provincial congreſs*; and muſt premiſe, that I cannot conſider that meeting conſtitutional: but as the requeſt is expreſſed in ſuch loyal and dutiful terms, and the ends propoſed being ſuch as every good man muſt moſt ardently wiſh for, I will certainly appoint a day of faſting and prayer to be obſerved throughout this province. JAMES WRIGHT."

The faſt was appointed by proclamation on the 10th, and obſerved on the 19th.

This province, that till now has, by the moderation of the Governor, been kept within bounds, has at length broken forth into violent commotions, and ſhaken off all legal government. A provincial congreſs, a council of ſafety, and a parochial committee, have taken place of a governor, council, and houſe of aſſembly, and govern the people with a rod of iron.

The

The following petition was presented to the King by Gov. Johnston, Oct. 27.

"To the KING,

The Humble Address and Representation of his loyal subjects the Delegates of the Inhabitants of Georgia, now met in Provincial Congress.

May it please your Majesty,

THough we bring up the rear of American petitioners, and, from the fate of so many petitions presented to your Majesty from America, your great city of London, and others of your European subjects, have a most melancholy prospect, we still hope he, by whom Kings rule, and to whom Monarchs are accountable, will incline you to pay some regard to our most humble and faithful representation.

In times like these, when the edge of present feeling is blunted by the expectation of calamities still greater, we must take the liberty to speak before we die: We would acquaint our Sovereign with things which greatly affect his interest; we would endeavour to awaken the feeling and pity of our common father.

Your Majesty is the rightful Sovereign of the most important empire in the universe: the blessing of Providence on your arms has put a country in America under you of greater importance and extent than several kingdoms in Europe. In this large extent of territory, by some late acts, Popery is not only tolerated, (which we conceive would have been but an act of justice), but an indulgence has been granted little short of a full establishment, to a religion which is equally injurious to the rights of sovereigns and of mankind. French and arbitrary laws have there, by authority, taken place of the just and mild British constitution; and all this has been done with a professed and avowed design to overawe your Majesty's ancient Protestant and loyal subjects, some of whom had no small share in the merit of that conquest. Acts to raise a perpetual revenue on the Americans without their consent, have been enacted, which at one stroke turn all your American subjects into slaves, and deprive them of that right which the most oppressive taskmaster does not deny to the servant bought with his own money. Experience must now have shewn, as it will clearer should these acts be enforced, that instead of increasing the revenue, or lessening the burden of your European subjects, they can only serve to increase their taxation.

Laws which we conceive fraught with so much injustice, have been attempted to be enforced by equal cruelty; and whenever we thought ourselves at the height of our troubles, your Majesty's ministers have stretched their unhappy ingenuity to find out new methods of distress; and it is believed methods have been more than thought of, too shocking to human nature, to be even named in the list of grievances suffered under a British King.

The goodness of God hath made your Majesty the father of a very numerous issue, on whom we place the pleasing hopes of a Protestant succession; but your Majesty's arms in America now every day make mothers childless, and children fatherless. The blood of your subjects have been shed, with pleasure rather than with pity, for an act which amounted to no more, even under the worst construction, than an irregular zeal for constitutional liberty; and without any step taken to find out the supposed guilty persons, the capital of your American dominions has been blocked up, deprived of its trade, and its poor of subsistence: Thousands confessedly innocent have been starved, ruined, driven from, or kept like prisoners in, their own habitations: their cries, and blood, innocently shed, have undoubtedly and daily do reach his ears who hateth injustice and oppression.

Believe us, Great Sir, America is not divided: all men (crown-officers not excepted) speak of these acts and measures with disapprobation; and if there has been some difference of opinion as to the mode of relief, the rigorous experiments which your ministry thought fit to try on the Americans, have been the most effectual means to convince these of the iniquitous designs of your ministry, and to unite them all as in a common cause.

Your Majesty's ministers, after introducing the dæmon of discord into your empire, and driving America to the brink of despair, place all their dignity in measures obstinately pursued, because they were once wantonly taken: they hearkened to no information but what represented Americans as rebels or cowards. Time will every day make it clearer how much they were infatuated and mistaken.

Too long, we must lament, have these men

men impoſed on your paternal affection: Deign now, Moſt Gracious Prince, in their room, to hearken to the cries of your loyal and affectionate ſubjects of this extenſive continent; let the goodneſs of your own heart interpoſe between weak or wicked miniſters, and millions of loyal and affectionate ſubjects; no longer let the ſword be ſtained with the blood of your own children; recal your troops and fleets; and if any miſunderſtanding remains, let the Americans be heard, and juſtice and equity take place; let us be ruled according to the known principles of our excellent conſtitution, and command the laſt ſhilling of our property, and the laſt drop of our blood, in your ſervice.

Uncertain as to the event of this our humble repreſentation, it affords us a relief that we may unreſtrained apply to the great and merciful Sovereign of the whole earth, who will not deſpiſe the prayer of the oppreſſed; and to him we moſt ardently pray, that the wicked being removed from before the King, the King's throne may be eſtabliſhed in righteouſneſs.

By order of the Congreſs, at Savannah the 14th day of July 1775.

ARCH. BULLOCH, Preſident.

"*Newbern, Aug.* 6. In committee, Auguſt 5. From the late conduct of Governor Martin at Fort Johnſon, and intelligence ſince received by the committee, it appears he intends erecting the King's ſtandard, and commencing hoſtilities againſt the people of this province. It is therefore reſolved, That no perſon or perſons whatſoever have any correſpondence with him, either by perſonal communication or letter, on pain of being deemed enemies to the liberties of America, and dealt with accordingly. And that no perſon or perſons preſume to remove him or themſelves from hence to Core ſound, or any other part of the province where the Governor reſides, without leave of this committee, as he or they will not be ſuffered to return here. [492.] —By order, R. COODELL, Chairman."

"*London, Oct.* 13. By a gentleman from Cape Fear, we have a certain account, that the armed force which lately went down to burn Fort Johnſon, has effected the ſame, by deſtroying all the houſes, and rendering the fortifications entirely uſeleſs. Capt. Collett, who commanded that fort, it is ſaid, had a number of ſlaves, which he had inſtigated to revolt from their maſters, actually concealed in the fort, which were again recovered by their ſeveral owners: for this treachery they burnt his dwelling-houſe, with all his furniture, and every thing valuable, which he had not time to get on board the man of war."

"*Cambridge, Aug.* 27. The continental congreſs, before their adjournment [497.], left ſeveral committees, to prepare ſome matters of importance againſt their next meeting, on the 5th of September. They have taken the management of Indian affairs out the hands of the crown-officers, and divided the Indian tribes into three departments; the firſt taking in the Six Nations, and all to the northward of them; the ſecond, all the tribes from the Six Nations to the ſouth of the colony of Virginia; and the third, all the Indians to the ſouthward of the ſouth line of Virginia. They have appointed commiſſioners for each of theſe departments, with proper preſents, talks, and belts of wampum, and the uſual and neceſſary articles of trade for the ſeveral nations. The commiſſioners for the firſt and ſecond departments have already ſet out for the places of their deſtination." ——Numerous tribes of Indians to negotiate with, was one of the things Mr Adams wrote to his wife the congreſs had to do. [501.]

In the Boſton Gazette of Sept. 4. are inſerted the titles of acts paſſed by the new government eſtabliſhed in Maſſachuſet's-bay, in purſuance of the recommendation of the continental congreſs [495.], viz.

"*Maſſachuſet's-bay, Aug.* 26. The following acts paſſed the general aſſembly of this colony in their late ſeſſion.

An act to confirm and eſtabliſh the reſolves of the ſeveral provincial congreſſes of this colony; An act for making and emitting bills of public credit; An act declaratory of the right of certain towns and diſtricts to elect and depute repreſentatives to ſerve in any general courts kept for the ſervice of this colony; An act for removing from their offices and places, all officers, civil or military, who have been appointed by any Governor or Lieutenant-Governor of the province of Maſſachuſet's-bay; and, An act preſcribing the form of an oath to be taken by all officers commiſſioned for this colony ſince the 19th of July."

So there is now a chance of Mr J. Adams's getting an anſwer to the queſtions

pro-

put by him to Mr Warren: "Will your new legiſlative and executive feel bold, or irreſolute? Will your judicial hang and whip, and fine and impriſon, without ſcruples?" [502.]

"*Newbern, in general committee, July* 31. The ſelect committee having paſſed a vote of cenſure on the Rev. Mr James Reed, for refuſing to perform divine ſervice in his church on the day ſet apart by the continental congreſs for a faſt [420.], a motion was made, That the ſaid ſuſpenſion be agreed to? whereupon it was reſolved unanimouſly, that the ſaid ſuſpenſion be confirmed."

"*Williamsburgh, Aug.* 12. In convention on Tueſday laſt, a letter from the Hon. Matthew Tilghman, Preſident of the Convention of the province of Maryland, in anſwer to a letter from the Preſident of this Convention, incloſing a reſolution paſſed the 25th of July laſt, by which it was reſolved, that no wheat, flour, or other grain or proviſions of any kind, be exported from this colony, to any part of the world, from and after the 5th day of Auguſt, until the Convention, or Aſſembly, or the Hon. the Continental Congreſs, ſhould order otherwiſe, being read, and it appearing, that the Convention of Maryland will not come into ſuch a meaſure; and as the good purpoſes intended to be anſwered by the ſaid reſolution cannot be effected without a general agreement of the neighbouring provinces, Reſolved, therefore, That the ſaid reſolution of this Convention be repealed and reſcinded. PEYTON RANDOLPH, Preſident."

"*London, Oct.* 24. Sundry merchants and natives of G. Britain reſiding in Virginia, have preſented a petition to the convention of that colony, ſetting forth, That ill-grounded prejudices had ariſen among the people againſt them; that they would defend that country againſt all internal inſurrections; and in caſe of an attack from G. Britain, they pledge themſelves that they will not aid the attackers, or communicate any intelligence whatever to them, but only beg not to be obliged to take up arms againſt thoſe people among whom they were born, and are connected by the ties of conſanguinity. The convention having taken this petition into conſideration, Reſolved, That it is reaſonable; and that it be recommended to the people to treat ſuch natives of Britain as do not ſhew themſelves enemies to America, with lenity and friendſhip; to diſcountenance all national reflections, and to protect every perſon in the juſt enjoyment of their rights and liberties."

A gentleman who was preſent gives the following account of what paſſed at the departure of the 18th regiment from New York, June 6.

"Upon the arrival of the Aſia man of war from Boſton, it was reſolved to embark the remainder of the ſeveral companies of that regiment, which had been reduced to about ſeventy men by deſertion. Upon the news of this, the popular demagogues applied to the provincial congreſs to detain the baggage belonging to the ſoldiers; but this the congreſs expreſsly refuſed. However, next day, when the troops were marching to the wharf, the mob ſtopped the baggage-carriages; and one of their leaders impudently went up to Capt. Payne, the commanding officer, and told him, That as they had got information of a great number of fire-arms being concealed among the baggage, (which was really the caſe), they were reſolved to ſearch for them; and that likewiſe, as they were informed that ſeveral of the men were forced away againſt their will, they would take the liberty to detain thoſe that were willing to ſtay. To this the Captain made no reply; and one walking through the ranks, made great offers to the men, with promiſes of protection, and told them, they were not to be ſent to Boſton to fight againſt their fellow-countrymen, &c. &c. Only one or two could be prevailed upon, by theſe enticements, to deſert. Mr Morris, one of the delegates to the provincial convention, a ſpirited young gentleman, about this time came up to the ringleaders, and told them, he was ſurpriſed that they ſhould proceed to uſe his Majeſty's forces in ſuch a manner, by detaining their baggage, and enticing them off, when they well knew the congreſs had expreſsly ordered the contrary [308. 309.]: and he further told them, that if they did not, that moment, deſiſt, he would make a complaint to the congreſs; and that if they did not order the arms to be reſtored, he was determined to leave the place directly. However, the mob would not deſiſt, and carried the baggage back again. Upon which Enſign Delaney, a brave young officer, and a native of the place, taking up two bayonets, went up to the mob, and told

told them, that if they had any thing to ſay to the officer, he was their man; but to uſe compulſory and enticing meaſures to draw off their men from their duty, was, to the higheſt degree, mean and ſcandalous; and he offered the choice of the bayonet to any of them that pleaſed to try his fortune. But to this offer none of the ringleaders choſe to give any anſwer. After ſome further altercation, the troops were allowed to march down to the wharf, where our worthy countryman, Capt. M. went through amongſt their files, and renewed the offers of reward and protection, if they would join the provincial army: but not a man more would budge from his duty. They were then ſuffered to embark on board the tranſport-boats that were lying ready at the wharf, who immediately carried them aboard the Aſia man of war.—It is but juſtice to Mr Morris, to add, that he would not reſt ſatisfied till the baggage and arms were by the congreſs poſitively ordered to be reſtored."

The provincial congreſs of New York having reſolved that the cannon ſhould be removed from the battery, a number of people aſſembled for that purpoſe about the dead of night on the 23d of Auguſt; but being obſerved, were fired upon by the Aſia man of war, with 6, 9, and 24 pounders loaded with grape-ſhot. The militia, in their turn, fired upon the Aſia's boat appointed to watch their motions. This produced a general alarm; the whole city were inſtantly thrown into the greateſt conſternation; the drums beat to arms; and the inhabitants prepared to leave the town with the utmoſt precipitation. This brought on a literary correſpondence between Capt. Vandeput and the Mayor, which, however, ended without any material conſequences. The Aſia had one man killed, and the town's people three wounded. Twenty-one cannon were carried off.

"*New York, Aug.* 28. Thurſday night we expected a repetition of Wedneſday night's ſcene; women, children, and goods, were removed. All quiet at night. Friday more expectations and more removals. The Governor returned from the country, and went in perſon, and took in writing a particular account of the damage done: our congreſs offered him a guard, but he ſaid he had ſuch confidence in the affections of his fellow-citizens, that he thought any further ſecurity unneceſſary, and declined the offer. He called the council that afternoon. Saturday, people continued to remove. The Governor deſired a conference with our congreſs, committee, and military officers: it was granted: he made a ſpeech to them, told them, it made his heart bleed to meet on the road ſo many people moving from the city with their effects; that they had all the power of the city in their hands, begged they would uſe it prudently; that violent meaſures would only widen the breach, and cauſe the deſtruction of the city; we had got the cannon in our own power, and deſired we would move them no farther; that if troops ſhould come from Boſton, we would hear of it time enough to remove them, but declared upon his honour he knew of none coming."

In order to prevent the fatal diſputes that frequently occaſion bloodſhed between the townſpeople and the crews of ſhips of war, the provincial congreſs of New York, Aug. 29. "thought proper to permit, (agreeable to the former directions of the congreſs), that Abraham Lott, Eſq; contractor for his Majeſty's navy, do in future ſupply his Majeſty's ſhips ſtationed here with all neceſſaries, as well freſh as ſalt, for the uſe of the ſaid ſhips; that ſuch ſupplies be by him ſent to the Governor's iſland, that they may be taken from thence on board the ſaid ſhips; and the inhabitants of this city and colony are hereby enjoined from uſing any attempts to prevent the ſaid ſupplies from being furniſhed by the ſaid Abraham Lott, or his agent, or for obtaining ſatisfaction for the injury they have received, as this congreſs, duly impreſſed with a ſenſe thereof, are determined to purſue every prudent and proper meaſure for preventing the like inſults in future, and for obtaining ſatisfaction and redreſs."—This congreſs, however, on ſuſpicion that veſſels with proviſions had been put in the way of ſome of the King's armed veſſels, had reſolved, Aug. 26. that no veſſel ſhould depart the colony with proviſions, till a permit be obtained of the congreſs, or of the committee of ſafety.

"*Montreal, July* 30. We have the Savage chiefs, with their wives and children, here, in all to the number of 1600. They have declared in council, that they are unanimous in the intention of leading their

their ſeveral nations againſt the Boſtonians, &c. The grand council was held by Gen. Carleton in one of the churches."

"*Quebec, Aug.* 28. Soon after the congreſs of ſavages at Montreal broke up, a party of them, with a regular officer, went up the river St John, on diſcoveries. They met with a batteau of the New-Yorkers, mounting two ſwivels, lying on ſhore, and no body on board, the crew of it being at a little diſtance with the crew of another batteau. The ſavages ſeized the firſt batteau, and were carrying it off; but the party of New-Yorkers, being alarmed, fired on the ſavages, and wounded four of their party. In the ſkirmiſh the captain of the provincial party fell, one Baker, on which the New-Yorkers retreated with the other batteau, leaving their leader on the ſpot; the head of whom the ſavages cut off, and carried to Montreal. They are ſo much exaſperated ſince this affair, that our Governor will not be able to reſtrain them from going to make reprifals on the New-Yorkers, at Crown-Point and the lakes. This affair happened at Point Auxfer."

"*London, Sept.* 28. A letter lately received from Philadelphia ſays, "The renowned Major Rogers [xxii. 155. xxxi. 497.] is arrived at this place from England. As ſoon as his arrival was known, he was joined by a number of men who belonged to Rogers's rangers in the late war. The Major immediately marched into the interior parts of the country, where he was joined by an incredible number of Indians, who, with their leader (Rogers), has joined the provincial army. The rangers wear a cap like the Engliſh light horſe, round which is this motto, ROGERS AND FREEDOM.

"*London, Oct.* 16. A gentleman juſt arrived from America has given the following advice: That he ſaw Major Rogers not far from Virginia, in full march, with colours flying, at the head of a great body of Indians, in ſupport of the Americans; that the Major offered to make the above gentleman an officer in his army; that the Major had been appointed by the continental congreſs Commander in Chief of the Indians; that the inhabitants of Philadelphia have ſubſcribed 1000l. which have been given to Major Rogers; that the Major's regimentals are green, faced with red, trimmed with ſilver lace; round the collar of his coat is worked in ſilver, FREEDOM TO AMERICA; and that the two Indian nations of Creeks and Choctaws have both joined the Major's army."

In the London papers of Oct. 14. we ſee the following account of Major Rogers.—The Major, (who is a native of Ireland), at about fourteen years of age, embarked for America; where he employed the chief of his time in hunting; by which means he became acquainted with the Indians, their language, manners, and cuſtoms, and was much eſteemed by the different tribes. When he arrived to years of maturity, he married the daughter of Mr Brown, a clergyman, of Rhode-Iſland; by whom he had two ſons, who are both living. In the late war he was made an officer in the provincial army; in which ſtation he diſtinguiſhed himſelf with great valour. He was afterwards appointed by government to the poſt of Major in the regulars. At the concluſion of the late war, the Major having received promiſes of promotion from government, came over to England, where he remained in expectation of being provided for, till he became ſo embarraſſed in his circumſtances, that he was thrown into priſon, from whence he was cleared by the late inſolvent-act. A few months after he was cleared, he received from government 100l. as a reward for his ſervices during the laſt war; with which he lately returned to his wife and family in America. On his arrival at Philadelphia, he was received with the utmoſt applauſe by all ranks of people, and is now at the head of a numerous Indian army. The Major is about forty-ſix years of age; a ſtrong, robuſt, and bold man; deliberate, of few words, generous to a fault, and deſperate when rouſed."

"*Quebec, Aug.* 3. On Tueſday laſt a recruiting-party began beating up here for volunteers, for Capt. William Dunbar's company of the Royal Highland Emigrants, and we hear they have already inliſted fourteen.

"*Conditions to be given to ſuch ſoldiers as will engage in the Royal Highland Emigrants.*

They are to engage during the preſent troubles in America only. Each ſoldier is to have 200 acres of land in any province in North America he ſhall think proper; the King to pay the patent-fees,

ſecretary's fees, and ſurveyor-general: beſides twenty years free of quit-rent, each married man gets 50 acres for his wife, and 50 for each child, on the ſame terms. And as a gratuity, beſides the above great terms, one guinea levy-money.

ALLAN MACLEAN, Lt-Col. Commandant."

"*Quebec, Aug.* 10. About three weeks ago Col. Guy Johnſon, his Majeſty's Superintendant of Indian affairs, arrived at Montreal, accompanied with a conſiderable number of chiefs and warriors of the Six Nations; after which he held a general congreſs with the chiefs and warriors of the Canada confederacy, to the amount of 1700; who, in preſence of General Carleton, unanimouſly reſolved to ſupport their engagements with his Majeſty, and remove all intruders on the ſeveral communications."

According to letters received at London about the beginning of October, Gen. Schuyler had marched, at the head of 5000 men, towards Canada.

"*Quebec, Aug.* 30. We have been alarmed for this month paſt by a party of provincial rebels under the command of a Colonel Schuyler of Albany, ſaid to amount to 5000 men, and that they were building batteaux, to croſs Lake Champlain, in order to invade this province. Gen. Carleton's preſent force does not conſiſt of above 700 regular troops, 500 new raiſed men under Col. Maclean and others, and 1200 or 1300 Indian warriors, and many different nations, who go and come as they incline, but are very formidable in an American war."

"*Quebec, Sept.* 21. I have received this day a letter from Mr Parret, of Montreal, wherein he acquaints me, that on the 20th inſtant an expreſs arrived at Montreal, from Fort St John, that Capt. Williams, with 70 ſoldiers, and Mr Longueville, with 20 Canadians, had attacked about 300 of the rebels near St John's, and drove them entirely from their trenches: 30 of them were killed on the ſpot, 40 wounded, and a few taken priſoners. In the ſkirmiſh we have had but ſeven men killed, and three wounded: among the former is the ſon of Mr Beaubien, of this city, who went volunteer, and was a fine, ſpirited, young lad. There is one of the principal ring-leaders taken priſoner: and Major Preſton, who commanded at St John's, aſking him how they could venture, with ſo few men, to attack ſuch a conſiderable province as Canada? he gave him for anſwer, that the attempt was rather raſh; but that they made themſelves ſure of 2000 Canadians, ready armed, to aſſiſt them, whenever they ſhould come into our territories; but he ſaid he found he was deceived."

"[P. S.] "*Whitehall, Nov.* 4. By advices lately received from his Majeſty's province of Quebec in North America, it appears, that in the beginning of September, the rebels, who had ſurpriſed the poſt of Ticonderoga [509.], and had before made incurſions into the province of Quebec, again invaded that country with a body of 2000 men, and proceeded to St John's upon Richelieu river; but were repulſed, and driven back to the Iſle aux Noix, by a party of Indians, who were aſſembled in the neighbourhood of St John's: but the rebels having made peace with the Indians, they afterwards penetrated farther into the country; and, not being oppoſed by the inhabitants, were ſcattered about in parties throughout the diſtrict which lies between Richelieu river and the road leading from St John's to La Prairie.

On the 18th of September, a body of the rebels, conſiſting of about 200, was attacked and defeated by a detachment from the Fort at St John's of half that number, conſiſting of ſome troops and Canadian gentlemen, who ſerved as volunteers, and who ſuffered very little loſs.

In the night of the 25th of September, a party of the rebels having croſſed over the river St Lawrence, from Longueil to Long Point, in the iſland of Montreal, with an intention to ſurpriſe and plunder that town, the inhabitants, joined by a few troops, and commanded by Major Campbell, ſallied out, and met them about two miles from the town; when, after a pretty ſmart engagement, the rebels were defeated, and fled, with the loſs of about fifteen or ſixteen killed, and between thirty and forty made priſoners. Among the latter was one Ethan Allen, ſtyling himſelf Colonel, and who commanded the party.

In this action Major Carden, heretofore an officer of the Royal-American regiment, was mortally wounded, and died ſoon after. Mr Alexander Paterſon, a merchant of Montreal, was alſo dangerouſly wounded; and four or five ſoldiers and Canadians were killed and wounded." *Lond. gaz.*

Captures

Captures are ſaid to be made:

"*London, Oct.* 3. By the Charleſtown mail there is advice, that the provincials had ſeized ſeven tons of gunpowder that was landing from on board Capt. Loftus's ſhip, at St Auguſtine. Capt. Loftus was freighted by government to carry ſtores to the above place; and when at anchor off the bar, where large veſſels uſually deliver part of their cargo, in order to lighten them that they may go over ſafe, ſhe was attacked by ſome armed boats from Beaufort, Port-Royal, and other towns in Carolina, that ſeized 140 barrels of powder out of 500 that the veſſel had in all on board, and made the beſt of their way to Beaufort, before the aſſiſtance from St Auguſtine could come up with them. The ſhip afterwards proceeded to deliver the remainder of her cargo, as the gunpowder was only what the armed boats came after. This is the ſecond ſhip that has been attacked, and had her powder taken out by theſe armed boats, viz. Capt. Maitland, bound for Georgia, and this veſſel."

"*Philadelphia, Aug.* 23. Laſt week was ſeized near Glouceſter, on board a ſhip from Corke, one Major French, and two other officers, with forty-five packages, containing 7500 ſuits of cloathing for the army at Boſton. The Major and officers ſet out yeſterday for the camp at Cambridge as priſoners of war."

"*London, Oct.* 24. A letter received yeſterday from New York mentions, that the provincials ſeized the New-York mail that went from England in July laſt, and examined what letters they cheſe. This was done the latter end of Auguſt."

"*Bermuda, Aug.* 21. Upwards of 100 barrels of gunpowder have been taken out of our magazine, ſuppoſed by a ſloop from Philadelphia, and a ſchooner from South Carolina. It was very eaſily accomplihed, from the magazine being ſituated far diſtant from town, and no dwelling-houſe near it."

"*Williamſburgh, Aug.* 26. It is ſaid, the Earl of Dunmore has ſeized upon two veſſels at Norfolk, viz. a new ſhip juſt launched, burthen about 400 tons, and a brig; but for what purpoſe is not certainly known. The owners went and demanded a reſtitution of them; but his Excellency gave no farther ſatisfaction, than by declaring, he had orders to procure a number of veſſels on charter, for government-ſervice, and aſſuring the gentlemen they ſhould be amply paid."

"*Norfolk, Aug.* 30. Lord Dunmore has lately made a ſeizure of another veſſel, belonging to Meſſ. Elibeck, Roſs, and Co. for government-ſervice."

"*Newport, Aug.* 14. Capt. Wallace, of his Majeſty's ſhip Roſe, laſt week ſeized the American mail, as it was ferrying over to this town; and after taking out the letters directed for the camp at Cambridge, ſent the reſt on ſhore."

"*Philadelphia, Aug.* 23. Yeſterday the men of war lying at Newcaſtle took a ſchooner from Hiſpaniola, with ſome powder and arms, and the Port-Penn ſtage-boat. They have confined their captains, and are ſailed out of the river, for Boſton, as it is ſuppoſed."

"*London, Oct.* 28. Advice is received, that an American armed veſſel, commanded by Capt. Stephens, of Virginia, after an engagement of three hours, (wherein the captain was killed), had been taken by one of his Majeſty's ſloops of war, near Philadelphia, and carried into Boſton."

We are ſorry to ſee accounts of private oppreſſions [493.] continued, which are neither contradicted, nor lamented, by the Americans:

"*Virginia, Aug.* 26. It is a terrible time for Scotſmen here at preſent: they dare not open their mouths but amongſt themſelves, without running the riſk of being ſerved as Mr Anthony Warſiſk (a very reputable merchant here) was yeſterday, for (very unguardedly) ſaying to ſome idle people, who were abuſing King and Parliament, "You are Lawleſs fellows." He was ſeized by a mob, carried about fifteen miles, where he was by them ſtripped entirely naked, tied to a public whipping poſt, and there tarred and feathered; from whence, after uſing all the ſcurrility their malevolent hearts could ſuggeſt, they releaſed him. God ſend me life from amongſt them, to ſome happier land."

"*New York, Aug.* 28. Tueſday night, on the dock near Beekman's Slip, was taken into cuſtody, by the populace, one Tweed, or Tweedy, a boatmaker, who had been heard in public company to utter many diſreſpectful and abuſive words of the American congreſſes, committees, and proceedings, in their oppoſition to the tyrannical meaſures of the Britiſh miniſtry; which, from the example of his fellow-ſubjects in Albany, he had the aſſurance to ſtyle *traiſonable practices*, &c. expreſſing

his deſire that Gen. Gage with his forces would arrive here to puniſh the rebels; in which ſervice he was willing and deſirous to lend his aſſiſtance, and diſtinguiſh himſelf. When he found himſelf in the power of the people, he begged very heartily, made the moſt abject ſubmiſſion, and laviſh promiſes of reformation and amendment; notwithſtanding which, the people were diſpoſed to treat him with ſeverity; but being perſuaded by two or three gentlemen who accidentally came by, they contented themſelves with cauſing him to ſtrip, and receive an ample coating of tar, plentifully decorated with feathers; when, after aſking pardon on his knees, praying for ſucceſs to Gen. Waſhington, and the American arms, and deſtruction to Gen. Gage and his crew of traitors, he very thankfully received his diſmiſſion."

"*London, Oct.* 14. A gentleman juſt arrived from Charleſtown, S. Carolina, ſays, that the populace tarred and feathered one Laughton Martin, a ſhopkeeper, and his ſervant, for drinking d——n to the American cauſe; after which they were put into a cart, conducted to the water-ſide, and put on board a ſhip bound to Briſtol, without being ſuffered to ſee either wife or family. Before they were embarked, they were taken to a tavern where the committee were ſitting, and obliged to drink a counter toaſt. The Tamer and Scorpion ſloops of war were lying at Charleſtown when the above perſon left that place."

"*Newcaſtle, Oct.* 28. A tradeſman who came from America by the laſt ſhip to Glaſgow, and who was in this town this week, declares, he ſaw, at New-York, a man taken from his family, and buried up to the chin in the earth, by one of the inliſting committees, becauſe he would not bear arms againſt his lawful ſovereign. He was kept there till almoſt periſhing, and told, they would knock him on the head, if he did not take their oaths; which at laſt he was forced to do, and join the continental army."

"*Philadelphia, Sept.* 8. Mr Hunt, a lawyer, in this town, having behaved as an enemy to American liberty, was the other day (ſeated on a cart, rode through the ſtreets conducted by fifty men under arms, and an innumerable mob) made to read his recantation at every corner, drink the health of the congreſs, the American army, and d——n to all Tories. As the calvacade paſſed up Second-ſtreet, they ſtopped at Dr Kerſely's door, and juſt as Hunt had done drinking d——n to the Tories, the Doctor puſhed open his window, and ſnapped a brace of piſtols at the mob. One that he apparently aimed at, ran up, and puſhed his bayonet thro' the Doctor's arm, brought him down to the mob, who ſeized him, and ſet him in Hunt's place, who was then diſmiſſed."

"*Montreal, Sept.* 21. By a letter from America, of Sept. 7. we are informed, that the people about Pomuiborough, having raiſed a report, that Abiel Wood, a conſiderable merchant there, had gone to Boſton, to give information againſt them; on his return home, a number of men went to his houſe, took him out, and hanged him on a tree, and, for three days, would not ſuffer any of his family to cut him down."

"*Norfolk, Virginia. In committee, Aug.* 25. Preſent Mr Deputy-Chairman, and nineteen members. — Reſolved, That Walter Chambre, of Whitehaven, is an enemy to American liberty, and is guilty of an attempt to break the aſſociation, by ſhipping goods for this place in direct oppoſition to the non-importation agreement. — Ordered, That this cenſure be publiſhed to the world, that all perſons may with-hold any further commercial connection with the ſaid Chambre.

By order of the committee,

WILLIAM DAVIES, Secretary."

One under the ſignature of *The Plain Truth*, in the London papers, gives the following account of this tranſaction. — "Walter Chambre is the acting partner at Whitehaven, in the houſe of Elizabeth Chambre, Roſs, and Co. who fitted out one of their ſhips from that place with a ſmall cargo of ſuch goods as he fully thought would be very acceptable to Virginia, (where Mr Eilbeck keeps the ſtore); but provided they were not, the captain had orders to ſail for Quebec. However, that was not permitted: for on his arrival at Virginia, the people, there, who have either undertaken to make laws for themſelves, or chuſe to be independent of all law, immediately ſeized the ſhip and cargo, and Mr Eilbeck, likewiſe, who they were inſtantly going to googe *, and actually had him down

* Googing is an improvement upon tarring and feathering, by the ſons of American liberty, who, with their thumbs, force both the eyes quite out of their ſockets.

with

with his head close to the ground for that purpose; but from great intreaty they were prevailed upon to postpone his punishment, upon giving security to a large amount, full equal to their demand; and also that he himself should remain a hostage until their resolves and orders were strictly and absolutely fulfilled; that the ship should return back to Whitehaven, reload her cargo there, receive certificates to prove the same, and then return again with such certificates, in ballast only, to Virginia."

Another minute of the Norfolk committee, Aug. 28. runs thus. "Whereas it appears from undoubted testimony, that a certain John Schaw of this borough did, in the presence of Lord Dunmore, officiously point out to the soldiery at Gosport, one Alexander Main, sifer to one of the volunteer companies of this place, as a person who ought to be apprehended, for his impudence (as the said Schaw expressed himself) in wearing a hunting-shirt in their presence; in consequence of which the unhappy man was apprehended, and is now, by his Lordship's orders, confined on board the Otter sloop of war; We therefore think it our duty to declare, that the said Schaw has herein shewed himself a busy tool, and an enemy to American liberty, and as such we advise every friend to his country to have no further dealing or connection with him." In consequence of this Schaw was severely handled by the mob.

Letters that passed between John Macartney, Esq; commander of his Majesty's ship Mercury, and Paul Loyall, Esq; mayor of Norfolk, in Virginia, were published in the Virginia Gazette; those of Capt. Macartney dated, *His Majesty's ship Mercury, at Norfolk;* and those of Mr Loyall, *Norfolk.*

Capt. Macartney to Mr Loyall.

"*Aug.* 12. 1775.—SIR, I am just now informed by his Excellency Lord Dunmore, that Mr Andrew Sprowle has received a summons to attend a committee in Norfolk, on Thursday next. The accusations alledged against him are of a most extraordinary nature. In the summons, he is charged with having harboured his Majesty's troops in the stores at Gosport. I am not surprised that a summons grounded upon such accusations, should be alarming to Mr Sprowle; particularly after the cruel and oppressive treatment Mr Schaw lately received from a mob in Norfolk. As I do most earnestly wish, and shall upon all occasions endeavour, to promote the public peace of this province, I think it necessary to explain to you, as chief magistrate of the town of Norfolk, the conduct I mean to pursue, in hope of preserving that peace, and obedience to the laws, so ardently to be wished for by all loyal subjects and good citizens. I am sent hither to be the guardian of a British colony; to protect his Majesty's Governor, and all the loyal subjects in the province of Virginia. This is my duty, and should wish it to be known that my duty and inclination go hand in hand. The same principles which have induced me not to harbour the slaves of any individual in this province, will operate with me to protect the property of all loyal subjects. As I have before observed, that I shall endeavour to promote the public peace of this province, it is hardly necessary to mention, that I shall not remain an idle spectator, should any violence be offered to the persons or property of any of his Majesty's subjects. I have reason to apprehend, that many gentlemen in this province, from their connections with government, or their readiness to supply his Majesty's ships or servants with provisions, stores, &c. are held up as objects inimical to the liberties of America, and unjustly censured for their loyal conduct. Men under these circumstances, are more particularly entitled to my protection. I have not the least doubt, from your desire and readiness upon a former occasion to preserve harmony in the town of Norfolk, but you will heartily concur with me in my endeavours to suppress all party jealousies and animosities, so highly injurious to the welfare of a country. More effectually to perform my part, I shall, the first opportunity, place his Majesty's ship, under my command, abreast of the town; and I must assure you, that, notwithstanding I shall feel the utmost pain and reluctance, in being compelled to use violent measures to preserve the persons and properties of his Majesty's subjects; yet I most assuredly shall, if it becomes necessary, use the most coercive measures in my power to suppress all unlawful combinations and persecutions within the province of Virginia. I am, &c. JOHN MACARTNEY."

Mr

Mr Loyall to Capt. Macartney.

"SIR, I juſt now received yours of yeſterday's date by Mr Swan. The ſummons you mention, I believe, did not go from a committee of this borough. I will make the neceſſary inquiry, and will anſwer your letter to-morrow. In the interim, I am, &c. PAUL LOYALL."

Ditto to Ditto.

"*Aug.* 14.—SIR, Since writing to you yeſterday, I find, upon inquiry, that the ſummons referred to in your letter was ſent from a number of gentlemen who are freeholders, and compoſe the committee of the county of Norfolk, and are therefore entirely without the juriſdiction of the magiſtrates of this corporation. I can only promiſe, that as the place of meeting for the purpoſe of conſidering Mr Sprowle's conduct is ſaid to be within the limits of this borough, I will take proper care that he ſhall not be moleſted or injured in his perſon by any riot or mob, if he ſhall think fit to attend on the committee. With reſpect to the treatment that Mr Schaw received, I was a ſtranger to it, till the diſturbance was over; but can aſſure you, that as ſoon as he put himſelf under the protection of a magiſtrate, he was ſecured from danger. The conduct which you are pleaſed to explain to me as chief magiſtrate of this borough, as your intention to purſue in preſerving peace, and obedience to the laws, in the ſtation aſſigned you by his Majeſty, muſt be commended by every good man. By that care in your department, particularly in diſcouraging the elopement of ſlaves, which of late it is notorious has frequently happened, from the countenance ſhewn them by ſome enemies to this colony as well as to the Britiſh conſtitution, much miſchief and confuſion may be prevented. Your ſuggeſtion, that gentlemen are in danger by ſupplying his Majeſty's ſhips, &c. in this colony with proviſions, I cannot account for. I am very ſure the contractors for the navy in this town are under no ſuch apprehenſion of danger, as they have been aſſured to the contrary in the moſt explicit manner. I hope ſuſpicions of this nature prejudicial to the loyalty of a number of inhabitants, who are as much attached to the juſt prerogative of their ſovereign as any ſubjects in the empire, may not be raſhly taken up, and adopted, without full, ſatisfactory proof. I am obliged by your favourable opinion of my readineſs to concur in the ſuppreſſion of all animoſities: it has hitherto been, and I truſt ever will be, the tenor of my conduct. I have always found the authority of the magiſtracy ſufficiently competent for the maintenance of government and good order; and while I thank you for your chearful offers of aſſiſtance for that laudable purpoſe, yet I preſume your intention is only to act within the line of your department. I confeſs I feel myſelf ſomewhat aſtoniſhed at the laſt paragraph of your letter, which ſeems to me to impiy a threatening, that would eventually prove deſtructive to the perſons and properties of his Majeſty's ſubjects. A perſonal inſult offered to an individual, by the ill guided zeal of a number of thoughtleſs youth, can never juſtify a hint of this nature. At any rate it is to be preſumed, that gentlemen in military departments will not intermeddle in that capacity, unleſs particularly required by the civil authority; as I am determined, whenever I find any unlawful combinations or perſecutions to prevail within the ſphere of my juriſdiction, to take every legal method to ſuppreſs them. I have nothing further to add, but the ſtrongeſt aſſurances of the earneſt deſire of the inhabitants of this borough to live in the moſt perfect harmony with the gentlemen of the navy, and hope that no little incident may interrupt it. Sir, Your, &c. PAUL LOYALL."

Capt. Macartney to Mr Loyall.

"*Aug.* 15.—SIR, I was favoured with your letter of yeſterday's date, and it gives me much real ſatisfaction to find, that the inhabitants of Norfolk are ſo earneſtly deſirous of living in harmony with his Majeſty's ſervants. You are pleaſed to aſſure me, that no violence or inſult ſhall be offered to the perſon of Mr Sprowle; and upon the faith of your letter, I have requeſted of him to attend the committee to-morrow. For ſome days paſt I have been much indiſpoſed; but if I find myſelf well enough to-morrow, I mean to accompany Mr Sprowle to the committee, and will call upon you about eleven o'clock to-morrow morning. I muſt beg that you will go along with us. You, I am ſure, will agree with me, that the ſummons ſent Mr Sprowle (a copy of which I have incloſed you) muſt be truly alarming to all good citizens. When any ſet of gentlemen

men aſſume to themſelves the power of arraigning an individual for furniſhing barracks for his Majeſty's troops, and pretend to cenſure a conduct, which I muſt think highly laudable, it gives me but too much reaſon to apprehend, that the authority of the civil magiſtracy is not competent for the ſupport of government and good order, I am, &c.

JOHN MACARTNEY."

Mr Loyall to Capt. Macartney.

"*Aug.* 26.—SIR, When I had the pleaſure of ſeeing you laſt, you mentioned having ſome letters that had paſſed between you and me publiſhed, which I gave you to underſtand might be done; ſince which, as thoſe letters concerned the public, I have thought proper to lay them before the common hall of this borough. The hall has made ſome reſolves on them, a copy of which I am directed to incloſe you. My reaſon for not publiſhing the letters in this week's paper, is, that as they are of a threatening nature, they might perhaps give the people of this colony great uneaſineſs: to prevent which, I think there cannot be too much precaution uſed, as I am willing to believe your intentions are only to act within your own ſphere, and not to intermeddle with the internal policy of this corporation. If you ſtill think proper to have the letters publiſhed, and will incloſe them to me, I ſhall take particular care to have them put into the next Gazette. My family joins in beſt compliments, hoping you have recovered your health. I am, &c.

PAUL LOYALL."

The reſolves above mentioned.

"Norfolk Borough, ſſ. at a Common Hall ſummoned and held Aug. 21. 1775.

Sundry letters from John Macartney, Eſq; Commander of his Majeſty's ſhip Mercury, to Paul Loyall, Eſq; Mayor, were laid before the Hall; and the Hall taking the ſame into their ſerious conſideration, and being greatly ſurpriſed at the contents thereof, it was thereupon

Reſolved, That the letters from Capt. Macartney to the Worſhipful the Mayor, were evidently intended to alarm and intimidate the inhabitants of this borough, were diſreſpectful to the chief magiſtrate of this corporation, are an officious intermeddling in the civil government of the town, and contain an implied threatening, which the Hall conceive to be unjuſtifiable, premature, and indecent: —Unjuſtifiable, inaſmuch as no reaſon can be deduced from fact, or any authority be derived from law, to impower Capt. Macartney, unſolicited by the magiſtracy, to interfere in matters within their juriſdiction alone; and much leſs to hold up to them the idea of violence and compulſion in a tranſaction ſo entirely without the line of his department:—Premature, as his conduct, in this inſtance, originates from ill-grounded ſuppoſitions and miſtaken apprehenſions, and without any fraction from facts to ſupport them:—Indecent, becauſe it implicitly charges the magiſtracy with a wilful remiſſneſs in the exerciſe of the powers legally veſted in them;—becauſe the menace is as particularly pointed againſt them, as if they were the abettors of riot and perſecution;—becauſe it operates towards the deſtruction of the perſons and properties of a number of his Majeſty's ſubjects, chiefly on account of ſome accidental inſults, alledged to have been offered by a few incautious youth to an individual;—becauſe ſo little regard is ſhewn to the underſtanding and feelings of people, as, at the ſame moment in which this haughty declaration, ſo big with ruin, is denounced, it is pretended that the execution of it is to preſerve the perſons and properties of his Majeſty's ſubjects; as if the utter deſtruction of their lives and eſtates, could ever be deemed a preſervation of their perſons and properties.

Reſolved, That the military power, agreeably to the Britiſh conſtitution, is and ought to be under the controul of the civil: and notwithſtanding the utterly defenceleſs ſtate of the town, the body-corporate of this borough will never tamely ſubmit to the invaſion of their privileges, by the dangerous and untimely interpoſition of military force.

Reſolved, That this corporation will continue ſtedfaſtly to adhere to thoſe ſubſtantial principles of good government, which ought to actuate the minds of all his Majeſty's faithful ſubjects; and that they embrace this opportunity to make this public and ſolemn declaration, that, notwithſtanding their expoſed and defenceleſs ſituation, which cannot be remedied, unbiaſſed with fear, unappalled at the threats of unlawful power, they will never deſert the righteous cauſe of their country, plunged as it is into dreadful and unexpected calamaties.

Ordered,

Ordered, That a copy of this reſolution be by the Mayor tranſmitted to John Macartney, Eſq; Commander of his Majeſty's ſhip Mercury.

JOHN BOUSH, T. C."

Capt. Macartney to Mr Loyall.

"*Aug.* 28.—SIR, I am much obliged for your polite favour, which incloſed ſome ſtrictures by the corporation of Norfolk upon my firſt letter to you. I muſt beg you will be pleaſed to publiſh the letters which have paſſed between us in the Virginia news-paper, that a candid public may judge of the meaſures which actuate my conduct.—When I firſt wrote to you, it was not my intention to draw on a political diſcuſſion with the inhabitants of Norfolk, or to aſcertain in particular caſes the limits of the civil or military juriſdiction. I was deſirous that his Majeſty's ſubjects ſhould know I ardently wiſhed the peace of this province; to promote which I ſhall ſtrictly adhere to the tenor of my firſt letter. I beg my reſpectful compliments to all your family, and have the honour to remain, &c.

JOHN MACARTNEY."

Many other diſagreeable conteſts have ariſen between the commanders of ſhips of war, and the magiſtrates of the ſeaport towns near which they were ſtationed.

"*Baltimore, Maryland, Sept.* 5. This town is already, and I am afraid the whole province will ſoon be, in a ſtate of anarchy and confuſion, in conſequence of the committee here having granted an indulgence to Mr Hudſon to take in a cargo after the 10th of September, on account of his ſhip having met with an accident. Mr Kelly, now in this province, (whoſe family have been all attached to the views of adminiſtration), is at the bottom of this. The cargo, which is a valuable one, belongs to him. Mr Hudſon would never have thought of an application to the committee, had he not adviſed it, and drawn up a memorial, which met with too much ſucceſs. 3200 men are ready to come from the Foreſt next week, to prevent the ſhip from loading; ſo that God only knows how this matter will end, eſpecially if the town-companies attempt to ſupport the act of the committee. In conſequence of the above indulgence, two or three others have applied for the ſame favour, and have obtained it; ſo that we are afraid the credit of this province will be much injured by this ſtrange violation of the aſſociation. Mr Kelly, who commenced this buſineſs, is what we call a moderate man, ſo that we don't know what to term him. Let him be what he will, he has either intentionally or innocently done this place more injury than he can ever repair; for a defection in one place is too ſoon made uſe of as a precedent in another; if ſo, adieu to the liberties of America."

An aſſociation was entered into by ſeveral of the inhabitants of this province, Maryland, July 26. wherein they approved of the oppoſition by arms to the Britiſh troops; and ſolemnly pledged themſelves, to each other, and to America, to ſupport the preſent oppoſition, as well by arms as by the continental aſſociation, reſtraining commerce.—They conclude, that "they will defend to their utmoſt power, all perſons, from every ſpecies of outrage, and prevent all puniſhment from being inflicted on any offender, other than ſuch as ſhall be adjudged by the civil magiſtrate, continental congreſs, their convention, council of ſafety, or committee of obſervation."

"*Williamsburgh, Aug.* 12. Mr Edmond Randolph, of this city, is appointed by the general congreſs to be Muſtermaſter-General of the continental army, with 200 l. per ann. and is gone to the provincial camp near Boſton."—This is the gentleman who was recommended by Mr Harriſon to Gen. Waſhington [501.].—As the place of Muſtermaſter-General was formerly [436.] ſaid to be filled up, and that of Quartermaſter-General was one of thoſe ſaid by Mr Harriſon [500.] to be undiſpoſed of, perhaps the latter is the office which Mr Randolph has got.

"*New York, July* 31. The following inſtructions are given to the officers of the ſeveral regiments of the Maſſachuſet's-bay forces, who are immediately to go upon the recruiting ſervice.

You are not to inliſt any deſerter from the miniſterial army, nor any ſtroller, negro, or vagabond, or perſon ſuſpected of being an enemy to the liberty of America, nor any under eighteen years of age.

As the cauſe is the beſt that can engage men of courage and principle to take up arms; ſo it is expected that none but ſuch will be accepted by the recruiting officer. The pay, proviſion, &c. being ſo ample, it is not doubted but the officers ſent upon this ſervice will without

out delay complete their reſpective corps, and march the men forthwith to the camp.

You are not to inliſt any perſon who is not an American born, unleſs ſuch perſon has a wife and family, and is a ſettled reſident in this country.

The perſon you inliſt muſt be provided with good and complete arms.

Given at the head quarters at Cambridge, this 10th day of July 1775.

HORATIO GATES, Adjutant-General."

"*Norfolk, Virginia, Aug.* 30. The convention, which broke up laſt Saturday, paſſed an ordinance for raiſing two regiments. The private men are to be paid ſixteen pence a-day, with liberty of quitting the ſervice at the expiration of one year.

"*Philadelphia, Sept.* 6. On the 20th of Auguſt a court-martial was held at the camp at Cambridge, when they broke Col. G — for cowardice on Bunker's-hill the 17th of June."

Caſtle-William, near Boſton, has been diſmantled by Gen. Gage's orders, the ſtores and ammunition removed, and the fortreſs entirely deſtroyed.

The continental congreſs met at Philadelphia Sept. 5. in terms of its adjournment. [497.]

In purſuance of the 4th article of the aſſociation recommended by the continental congreſs of laſt year [xxxvi. 653.], all the American ports were ſhut Sept. 10. ſo as no goods whatever may be exported to G. Britain, Ireland, or the Weſt Indies.

Great damage has been done by ſtorms:

"*Norfolk, Sept.* 6. On Saturday laſt, between twelve and one came on one of the moſt ſevere gales of wind that happened within the memory of man, and continued with unabated violence for eight hours. It drove aſhore the Mercury man of war, and a great many other veſſels, ſome of which bulged, and others can never be got off. The tide roſe to a very uncommon height, and made great deſtruction in the warehouſes and among the wharfs. It is more particularly felt at this time, as many veſſels had taken on board part of their cargo, and the remainder was afloat, which would have been ready for ſea before the 10th of this month. The loſs in this harbour alone amounts to ſeveral thouſand pounds. All our accounts from the coaſt are truly deplorable: out of ſome whole crews there only ſurvive a few melancholy talebearers of their irreparable misfortunes. The tender belonging to the Otter ſloop of war was driven aſhore on Back river: the crew were obliged to abandon her, and ſhe was burnt by the country-people."

"*Wilmington, North Carolina, Sept.* 10. In the gale of wind of the 2d inſtant, at Ocricock harbour, out of thirty-ſix ſail only three ſurvived the gale: the reſt were either ſunk, or drove to pieces on the ſhoals. Almoſt the whole of the people are loſt (136 in number), as are all their cargoes, many conſiſting of naval ſtores; among the reſt, a ſhip with 2500 barrels of tar. Several veſſels with naval ſtores were loſt at Newbern, and Cape Hatteras; and not long ſince a large ſhip of Mr Quincy, called the Hector, with 2700 barrels of tar, was loſt on Cape-Fear ſhoals, after ſhe had got quite clear of the land, and with a fair wind."

"*Harbour-Grace, Newfoundland, Sept.* 19. On the 12th current we had the moſt terrible gale of wind ever known in theſe parts. All the veſſels in this harbour were driven from their anchors at Carbonere: The Jerſey got on ſhore, and is much damaged; the Molly, Bertram, is alſo on ſhore, and found by ſurvey unfit to be repaired. It is computed that no leſs than 300 boats have been loſt in this bay, by the ſtorm, moſt of them with their crews. The news we have from different harbours is very alarming; by all accounts they have ſuffered more than at this place.

An erroneous account having been publiſhed of Gen. Waſhington, commander in chief of the provincials, what follows may, 'tis ſaid, be depended on.—"George Waſhington, Eſq; is a native of Virginia, born about the year 1732. He was ſent by Gov. Denwiddie, in the year 1753, as he had reaſon to believe the French were encroaching on the weſtern parts of that dominion, to aſcertain the fact. Mr Waſhington ſoon returned, with information, that they had built a log-fort on the Ohio, where Fort Pitt was afterwards erected. That colony in 1754 raiſed a regiment in order to diſpoſſeſs the French. As Mr Waſhington was then a very young man, an old gentleman, Mr Fry, was appointed commander; but Mr Waſhington had diſcovered ſo great a degree of intrepidity and fortitude in his journey ſeveral hundred miles through a *then* wild and ſavage country the year before, the Go-

vernor appointed him Lieutenant-Colonel. Col. Fry dying on their march, the command devolved on Col. Waſhington; ſo that he never was in action below the rank of a Colonel, nor ever held a commiſſion below that of a Lieutenant-Colonel. About the year 1759 he married a lady of very conſiderable fortune, and reſigned his commiſſion. By the death of his elder brother ſome time before, he got poſſeſſion of a tolerable good family-eſtate. Add to theſe the immenſe tracts of land he has acquired, under the King's and the Governor's proclamations, as firſt in command, there are but few men in that country poſſeſſed of a larger eſtate than Mr Waſhington. He is a man of ſenſe and great integrity: he is polite, though rather too reſerved; he is now in the prime of life, an exceeding fine figure, (at leaſt ſix feet high), and a very good countenance. There is much dignity and modeſty in his manner."

SIR, *London, Oct.* 13.

IF it be a pleaſure in the midſt of theſe times, (which are called moſt corrupt, though perhaps not more ſo than former times, and only differ in the ſort of corruption), to know ſomething worthy of any great perſon, you are welcome to the following. To me it gave more pleaſure, than any of the ſhameful and ridiculous anecdotes frequently publiſhed, ought to give to any juſt or reaſonable mind.

In the laſt war in Germany, the King of Pruſſia thought proper to levy arbitrary contributions on a neighbouring prince, not his enemy, nor his vaſſal. The prince, knowing that the payment would ruin his poor ſubjects, and pitying their diſtreſſed ſtate, ſold his plate and jewels, and many other valuable effects, and paid the exceſſive ſum himſelf, in order to ſpare his people; and finding the ſtate of his people diſtreſſed, left his country, and has travelled for ſeveral years like a private gentleman, in order to ſpare the expences of his people, and to try to clear debts not incurred by him. This the Prince of Anhalt Deſſau did, whom we have ſeen at Bath, who had a ſmall houſe in Dover-ſtreet, whom others have ſeen on the ſame footing at Naples, &c. and who is now on the way to his own country after ſeveral years abſence, I believe.

COSMOPOLITE.

PARLIAMENT.

THE parliament met on Thurſday, Oct. 26. and the King made the following ſpeech to both houſes.

"My Lords, and Gentlemen,

THE preſent ſituation of America, and my conſtant deſire to have your advice, concurrence, and aſſiſtance, on every important occaſion, have determined me to call you thus early together.

Thoſe who have long too ſucceſsfully laboured to inflame my people in America by groſs miſrepreſentations, and to infuſe into their minds a ſyſtem of opinions repugnant to the true conſtitution of the colonies, and to their ſubordinate relation to Great Britain, now openly avow their revolt, hoſtility, and rebellion. They have raiſed troops, and are collecting a naval force; they have ſeized the public revenue, and aſſumed to themſelves legiſlative, executive, and judicial powers, which they already exerciſe, in the moſt arbitrary manner, over the perſons and properties of their fellow-ſubjects: and although many of theſe unhappy people may ſtill retain their loyalty, and may be too wiſe not to ſee the fatal conſequence of this uſurpation, and wiſh to reſiſt it; yet the torrent of violence has been ſtrong enough to compel their acquieſcence, till a ſufficient force ſhall appear to ſupport them.

The authors and promoters of this deſperate conſpiracy have, in the conduct of it, derived great advantage from the difference of our intentions and theirs. They meant only to amuſe by vague expreſſions of attachment to the parent-ſtate, and the ſtrongeſt proteſtations of loyalty to me, whilſt they were preparing for a general revolt. On our part, though it was declared in your laſt ſeſſion that a rebellion exiſted within the province of the Maſſachuſet's-bay; yet even that province we wiſhed rather to reclaim than to ſubdue. The reſolutions of parliament breathed a ſpirit of moderation and forbearance; conciliatory propoſitions accompanied the meaſures taken to enforce authority; and the coercive acts were adapted to caſes of criminal combinations amongſt ſubjects not then in arms. I have acted with the ſame temper; anxious to prevent, if it had been poſſible, the effuſion of the blood of my ſubjects, and the calamities which are inſeparable from a ſtate of war;

war; ſtill hoping that my people in America would have diſcerned the traitorous views of their leaders, and have been convinced, that to be a ſubject of Great Britain, with all its conſequences, is to be the freeſt member of any civil ſociety in the known world.

The rebellious war now levied is become more general, and is manifeſtly carried on for the purpoſe of eſtabliſhing an independent empire. I need not dwell upon the fatal effects of the ſucceſs of ſuch a plan. The object is too important, the ſpirit of the Britiſh nation too high, the reſources with which God hath bleſſed her too numerous, to give up ſo many colonies, which ſhe has planted with great induſtry, nurſed with great tenderneſs, encouraged with many commercial advantages, and protected and defended at much expence of blood and treaſure.

It is now become the part of wiſdom, and (in its effects) of clemency, to put a ſpeedy end to theſe diſorders by the moſt deciſive exertions. For this purpoſe, I have increaſed my naval eſtabliſhment, and greatly augmented my land-forces; but in ſuch a manner as may be the leaſt burthenſome to my kingdoms.

I have alſo the ſatisfaction to inform you, that I have received the moſt friendly offers of foreign aſſiſtance; and if I ſhall make any treaties in conſequence thereof, they ſhall be laid before you. And I have, in teſtimony of my affection for my people, who can have no cauſe in which I am not equally intereſted, ſent to the garriſons of Gibraltar and Port-Mahon a part of my electoral troops, in order that a larger number of the eſtabliſhed forces of this kingdom may be applied to the maintenance of its authority; and the national militia, planned and regulated with equal regard to the rights, ſafety, and protection of my crown and people, may give a farther extent and activity to our military operations.

When the unhappy and deluded multitude againſt whom this force will be directed, ſhall become ſenſible of their error, I ſhall be ready to receive the miſled with tenderneſs and mercy: and in order to prevent the inconveniencies which may ariſe from the great diſtance of their ſituation, and to remove as ſoon as poſſible the calamities which they ſuffer, I ſhall give authority to certain perſons upon the ſpot to grant general or particular pardons and indemnities, in ſuch manner, and to ſuch perſons, as they ſhall think fit, and to receive the ſubmiſſion of any province or colony which ſhall be diſpoſed to return to its allegiance. It may be alſo proper to authoriſe the perſons ſo commiſſioned to reſtore ſuch province or colony, ſo returning to its allegiance, to the free exerciſe of its trade and commerce, and to the ſame protection and ſecurity as if ſuch province or colony had never revolted.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

I have ordered the proper eſtimates for the enſuing year to be laid before you; and I rely on your affection to me, and your reſolution to maintain the juſt rights of this country, for ſuch ſupplies as the preſent circumſtances of our affairs require. Among the many unavoidable ill conſequences of this rebellion, none affects me more ſenſibly than the extraordinary burden which it muſt create to my faithful ſubjects.

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

I have fully opened to you my views and intentions. The conſtant employment of my thoughts, and the moſt earneſt wiſhes of my heart, tend wholly to the ſafety and happineſs of all my people, and to the re-eſtabliſhment of order and tranquillity through the ſeveral parts of my dominions, in a cloſe connection and conſtitutional dependence. You ſee the tendency of the preſent diſorders, and I have ſtated to you the meaſures which I mean to purſue for ſuppreſſing them. Whatever remains to be done that may farther contribute to this end, I commit to your wiſdom. And I am happy to add, that, as well from the aſſurances I have received, as from the general appearance of affairs in Europe, I ſee no probability that the meaſures which you may adopt will be interrupted by diſputes with any foreign power."

The Lords Addreſs, preſented Oct. 27.

"Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

WE, your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament aſſembled, beg leave to return your Majeſty our humble thanks for your moſt gracious ſpeech from the throne.

With the utmoſt abhorrence and indignation we ſee the real deſign of theſe deſperate men, who, by the groſſeſt

miſrepreſentations, have deluded and precipitated our unhappy fellow-ſubjects in America into meaſures, no leſs ſubverſive of their own happineſs and true intereſts, than dangerous to the proſperity and ſafety of Great Britain. The powers they have aſſumed, and the arbitrary and oppreſſive acts which they have done, leave no doubt of their traitorous purpoſe to induce the colonies to ſhake off the controul of the ſupreme legiſlature, and to bury in an ungrateful oblivion the remembrance of the great induſtry with which they have been planted, the foſtering care with which they have been nurſed, the many advantages which they have enjoyed, and the expence of blood and treaſure with which they have been protected by this nation.

We cannot avoid expreſſing our concern, that the great tenderneſs with which your Majeſty has proceeded, and the conciliatory diſpoſition which appeared in the laſt ſeſſion of parliament, inſtead of having the deſired effect, of undeceiving the miſled, and eſtabliſhing a confidence in the parent-ſtate, have been turned to the advantage, and made inſtrumental to the purpoſes, of this dangerous attempt; and whilſt we acknowledge this to be the conſequence of the difference of intention which prevailed here and in America, we are penetrated with a juſt ſenſe of the motives which have regulated your Majeſty's endeavours to prevent, if it had been poſſible, the effuſion of the blood of our fellow-ſubjects, and the calamities which are inſeparable from a ſtate of war. But ſince the rebellion is now become more general, and manifeſts the purpoſe of eſtabliſhing and maintaining an independent empire, we cannot but applaud your Majeſty's reſolution to vindicate the rights, the intereſts, and the honour of this kingdom, by a ſpeedy and moſt deciſive exertion; and, for this purpoſe, we think it our indiſpenſable duty to declare, that we will ſupport your Majeſty with our lives and fortunes; and being fully perſuaded, that in the preſent ſtate of theſe diſorders, the moſt active will, in its effect, be the moſt merciful mode of proceeding, we hear with pleaſure, that your Majeſty has increaſed your naval eſtabliſhment, and alſo greatly augmented your land-forces. We are ſenſible of your Majeſty's kind conſideration, in having done it in ſuch a manner as may be the leaſt burthenſome to your kingdoms; and your Majeſty may be aſſured, that we ſhall chearfully concur in whatever may be neceſſary to enable your Majeſty to profit of the friendly diſpoſition of foreign powers.

We are deeply impreſſed by the gracious motives which induced your Majeſty to ſend a part of your electoral troops to the garriſons of Gibraltar and Port-Mahon, by which aſſiſtance this country will be enabled to employ a larger number of its own eſtabliſhed forces in the maintenance of its authority; and we return your Majeſty our ſincereſt thanks for having ſo providently pointed out to us a farther reſource in that national body of men, ſo conſtitutional in their nature, and ſo zealous in their duty, the militia of this kingdom.

We cannot ſufficiently admire your Majeſty's benevolent declaration that, when the wiſhed-for period arrives, that the unhappy and deluded multitude againſt whom this force will be directed, ſhall become ſenſible of their error, your Majeſty will receive the miſled with tenderneſs and mercy; and we are fully ſenſible of the wiſe and compaſſionate ſentiment which has determined your Majeſty to delegate authority to certain perſons upon the ſpot, to grant general or particular pardons and indemnities, in ſuch manner and to ſuch perſons as they ſhall think fit, and to receive the ſubmiſſion of any province or colony which ſhall be diſpoſed to return to its allegiance; and we will moſt readily concur in granting to the perſons ſo commiſſioned ſuch farther powers as may beſt tend to promote and effectuate your Majeſty's ſalutary meaſures.

Permit us, Sir, to offer our grateful acknowledgements to your Majeſty, for the full and explicit communication which your Majeſty has been pleaſed to make to us; and, at the ſame time, to expreſs the juſt ſenſe we entertain of the numerous bleſſings we enjoy, flowing from the ſource of the never-ceaſing attention with which your Majeſty is occupied for the ſafety and happineſs of all your people; and we beg leave to aſſure your Majeſty, that we participate the ſame deſire which animates your royal breaſt, and feel no other wiſh than to reeſtabliſh order and tranquillity through the ſeveral parts of your dominions, upon the baſis of a cloſe connection with, and conſtitutional dependence upon, Great Britain."

The

The King's Anſwer.

"My LORDS, I receive with the moſt ſenſible ſatisfaction this addreſs, ſo fully expreſſive of your duty and loyalty to me. Nothing can be more acceptable than the aſſurances you give of your utmoſt ſupport to enable me to re-eſtabliſh order and tranquillity throughout all my dominions; and I ſhall moſt heartily concur with any meaſures that may tend to ſo ſalutary a purpoſe."

The Commons Addreſs, preſented Oct. 28.

"Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

WE, your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Commons of Great Britain, in Parliament aſſembled, beg leave to return your Majeſty the humble thanks of this Houſe, for your moſt gracious ſpeech from the throne.

Permit us, Sir, to aſſure your Majeſty, that we have long lamented the condition of our unhappy fellow-ſubjects in America. Seduced from their allegiance by the groſſeſt miſrepreſentations, and the moſt wicked and inſidious pretences, they have been the inſtruments of the ambition and traitorous deſigns of thoſe dangerous men, who have led them ſtep by ſtep to the ſtandard of rebellion, and who have now aſſumed the powers of ſovereign authority, which they exerciſe in the moſt deſpotic and arbitrary manner over the perſons and properties of this deluded people.

Your faithful Commons took a ſincere part in your Majeſty's benevolent and natural deſire, rather to reclaim, than to ſubdue, the moſt refractory of your colonies; and, excited by your Majeſty's great example, we were anxious to prevent, if it had been poſſible, the effuſion of the blood of our fellow-ſubjects, and the calamities which are inſeparable from a ſtate of war: we ſtill hoped, that your Majeſty's people in America would have diſcerned the traitorous views of their leaders,—would have conſidered how ruinous even their ſucceſs muſt be to themſelves; and been convinced, that conſtitutional ſubjection to Great Britain is the freeſt and happieſt condition of any civil ſociety in the known world: but we now ſee, with indignation, that no other uſe has been made of the moderation and forbearance of your Majeſty and your parliament, but to ſtrengthen the preparations of this deſperate conſpiracy; and that the rebellious war now levied, is become more general, and manifeſtly carried on for the purpoſe of eſtabliſhing an independent empire.

We beg leave to aſſure your Majeſty, of our entire concurrence with your Majeſty, in thinking that it is now become the part of wiſdom, and (in its effects) of clemency, to put a ſpeedy end to theſe diſorders, by the moſt deciſive exertions; and that we learn with the greateſt ſatisfaction, that, for this purpoſe, your Majeſty has increaſed your naval eſtabliſhment, and greatly augmented your land-forces, in ſuch a manner as may be the leaſt burthenſome to your kingdoms; and we will chearfully and effectually ſupport your Majeſty in ſuch neceſſary meaſures, and enable your Majeſty, when the occaſion ſhall require it, to avail yourſelf of the friendly offers which your Majeſty has received, of foreign aſſiſtance. We thankfully acknowledge the gracious conſiderations which induced your Majeſty to ſend a part of your electoral troops to the garriſons of Gibraltar and Port-Mahon, in order that a larger number of the eſtabliſhed forces of this kingdom might be applied to the maintenance of its authority: and we are bound in duty to return your Majeſty our particular thanks, for pointing out to us from the throne, the conſtitutional reſource of our well-modelled and well regulated national militia; which, upon every great emergency, cannot fail of affording ſecurity to your Majeſty's realm, and of giving, at the ſame time, extent and activity to your military operations.

It is with the higheſt ſatisfaction and gratitude we hear the affectionate declaration of the father of his people, that when the unhappy and deluded multitude againſt whom this force will be directed, ſhall become ſenſible of their error, your Majeſty will be ready to receive the miſled with tenderneſs and mercy; and your Majeſty's gracious communication of your intention to give authority to certain perſons on the ſpot, to grant general and particular pardons and indemnities, in ſuch manner, and to ſuch perſons, as they ſhall think fit, and to receive the ſubmiſſion of any province or colony which may be diſpoſed to return to its allegiance, demands our warmeſt acknowledgements; and

we ſhall be ready to give our concurrence to ſuch meaſures as may beſt contribute to carry your Majeſty's wiſe and humane intentions into execution.

Every motive, and every intereſt, that can animate the hearts of loyal ſubjects, call upon your faithful Commons to grant to your Majeſty ſuch ſupplies as the circumſtances and exigency of affairs may require: and, being fully convinced, that the ſecurity of every benefit and advantage derived to the commerce, the manufactures, and the navigation, of your Majeſty's kingdoms, from the American colonies, muſt ever depend on their being held in that due ſubordination to the legiſlature of Great Britain in which the conſtitution has placed them, we ſhould be wanting in the duty which we owe to our conſtituents, ourſelves, and our poſterity, if we did not engage, with our lives and fortunes, to ſupport this great and important cauſe, in which the rights of your Majeſty's crown, and the intereſts of your people, are ſo eſſentially concerned; and we hope and truſt, that we ſhall, by the bleſſing of God, put ſuch ſtrength and force into your Majeſty's hands, as may ſoon defeat and ſuppreſs this rebellion, and enable your Majeſty to accompliſh your gracious wiſh, of re-eſtabliſhing order, tranquillity, and happineſs, through all the parts of your united empire."

The King's Anſwer.

"GENTLEMEN, I return you my hearty thanks for this loyal and dutiful addreſs. I promiſe myſelf the moſt happy conſequences from the very dutiful and affectionate aſſurances of the ſupport of my faithful Commons on this great and important conjuncture; and I have firm confidence, that, by the bleſſing of God, and the juſtice of the cauſe, and by the aſſiſtance of my Parliament, I ſhall be enabled to ſuppreſs this dangerous rebellion, and to attain the moſt deſirable end of reſtoring my ſubjects in America to the free and happy condition, and to the peace and proſperity which they enjoyed in their conſtitutional dependence, before the breaking out of theſe unhappy diſorders."

[The debates in our next.]

QUALIFICATION-BILL. [225. 409.]

THE freeholders of the county of Mid-Lothian met, at Edinburgh, on Thurſday, Oct. 12. agreeably to a reſolution at the Michaelmas head-court, in order to conſider of the freeholders bill. There were only about twenty-ſix voters preſent.—The *Lord Advocate*, after being unanimouſly choſen preſes, informed the meeting, That the purpoſe of their being called together at preſent, was in order to take under their conſideration the bill brought into parliament laſt ſeſſion, for regulating the qualifications of freeholders, &c.; that the Michaelmas head-court was ſo thin, owing, he ſuppoſed, to many of the members not getting timeous notice of their intention to take that bill under their conſideration, (it having been advertiſed only two nights, or ſo, before the meeting), that it was judged proper to call another meeting for that ſpecial purpoſe; he therefore ſuppoſed, that the firſt thing to be done was, to read over the bill from beginning to end. Which being accordingly done, his Lordſhip ſaid, That he ſuppoſed the regular way of proceeding, was, firſt, To conſider the principle of the bill, before giving their opinion upon the clauſes of it: That if the principle of the bill was approved of, it would then be proper to appoint a committee to conſider the ſeveral clauſes of it; if, on the other hand, the principle of the bill was diſapproved of, there would be no occaſion for naming a committee about it. He ſhortly told them, That the principle of the bill was, to cut off all ideal, or, as they are more generally called, all *nominal* or *fictitious votes*; in ſhort, to put a ſtop to all voting by proxy, and to give a man of 10,000 l. per ann. no greater ſhare in the election of a repreſentative for parliament, than one who had an eſtate of only 40 s. of old extent, or 400 l. of valued rent: That this was the true principle of the bill; and that he wiſhed to know the ſentiments of his conſtituents upon it; for, as he had formerly told them, ſo he now repeated, that, whatever might be his own private ſentiments of the matter, and however much he doubted, whether a repreſentative was bound, in all caſes, to follow the inſtructions of his electors, he would, in the preſent caſe, moſt implicitly follow the directions of a majority of his conſtituents, upon a matter in which, in his opinion, they were ſo nearly concerned, and on which the very exiſtence of the conſtitution ſo much depended.

Upon this, *Sir Alexander Dick* roſe up, and informed the meeting, That as he

was

was no lawyer, it could not be expected from him that he could give his opinion, upon this bill, with the ſame accuracy and preciſion that ſome gentlemen of the law preſent could do: That he could only pretend to throw out a few hints, or obſervations, upon it, which had occurred to him as a plain country-gentleman; and ſhould leave it to be treated more fully by thoſe who were to ſpeak after him. He ſaid, he thought the preſent bill of very great importance to the real freeholders of this country; and that the thanks of all well-wiſhers to the conſtitution were due to the late Lord Advocate, for bringing ſuch a bill into parliament; and likewiſe to his ſucceſſor, their preſent member, for ſeconding its being brought in: That, by the preſent law, the power of ſending commiſſioners to parliament was almoſt totally engroſſed by a few men of opulent fortunes and overgrown eſtates; men who ſeldom lived at home, and to whom their country was very little obliged; while the gentlemen of ſmall property, who lived conſtantly upon their eſtates, and made it their chief buſineſs to improve them, and whom he would not ſcruple to call the moſt uſeful and the moſt reſpectable members of the community, were, in a great meaſure, excluded from any ſhare in the election of ſuch commiſſioners: That the practice of giving away votes to men who had no real property in the county, and who, of conſequence, were little intereſted in its welfare, and, in fact, were no more than the creatures of ſome rich lord or gentleman of a great eſtate, was ſo adverſe to the true principles of the conſtitution, and to the ſpirit of the election-laws themſelves, that he was aſtoniſhed how it came to be ſo long tolerated: That as the purpoſe of the preſent bill was to remedy that evil, he moved, That their member ſhould be authoriſed to ſupport it, and to do all in his power to get it paſſed into a law.

Sir John Dalrymple roſe up next. He ſaid, That he ſaw no good purpoſe the preſent bill could ſerve: That it was given out by thoſe who ſupported it, to be a ſalutary remedy againſt the preſent ſcandalous practice, as they termed it, of *ſplitting* eſtates, in order to create a number of votes upon them; but that, in fact, it was no remedy againſt this evil, but rather the reverſe: That, at preſent, the repreſentatives of counties were choſen by men of the largeſt property and greateſt eſtates; but if the preſent bill ſhould paſs into a law, the repreſentatives would be choſen by gentlemen of ſmall eſtates; freeholders, few of whom have eſtates worth 500 l. a-year; while thoſe who have property to the extent of 10,000 l. would have little to ſay in the matter: That if the bill would give a power to freeholders to have as many votes in their own perſons as they had qualifications upon their eſtates, he would have no objection to it: That this was the practice, in ſome caſes, in the other end of the iſland, particularly in the India-houſe, where every perſon had votes in proportion to his ſtock in the company, two, three, four, and ſo on. But, for his part, he was perfectly indifferent what became of it here, as he was pretty confident, it would meet with ſuch ſtrong oppoſition from men of power above, that it would never paſs into a law. He therefore moved, That a clauſe, allowing gentlemen to make as many votes, in their own perſons, as they had qualifications on their eſtates, ſhould be added to the bill.

Mr Dewar of Vogrie roſe up next. He ſpoke for a conſiderable time againſt the bill. He obſerved, That if the preſent law, with regard to elections, was bad, the bill now before them would make it ſtill worſe: That it was highly juſt and reaſonable, that thoſe who had the greateſt eſtates, ſhould have the largeſt ſhare of power: and what power, he aſked, was ſo much to be deſired, or ſo eagerly coveted, as that of ſending a commiſſioner to parliament? That it was but juſt, that thoſe who bore the largeſt ſhare of the public burdens, ſhould have the moſt to ſay in the election of thoſe who were to lay them on: That if the preſent bill was adopted, it would totally unhinge the principles of the conſtitution, and entirely alter the election-laws: That it would throw the whole power of chuſing repreſentatives into the hands of ſuperiors, without the leaſt regard to proprietors. Put the caſe, that a gentleman has an eſtate of 4000 l. of valued rent, whereby he is intitled to ten votes: if the preſent bill paſſes into a law, although he has an eſtate that would intitle him to ten votes, he can only make uſe of one of them. The conſequence will be, that he will ſell the other nine to the higheſt offerer, whoever he is; ſo that, in time, the repreſentatives

ſentatives of counties will come to be choſen by men of no eſtate, of no birth, of no rank, of no ſubſtantial property in the country; for whenever a man has an eſtate that intitles him to more votes than one, he will immediately diſpoſe of the ſuperiority of his lands, over and above what is ſufficient for one qualification, to any perſon who will buy them. He concluded with ſeconding Sir John Dalrymple's motion.

He was anſwered by *Mr John Ruſſell*, who obſerved, That he was only a very ſmall proprietor; but that his property was not, for that reaſon, the leſs dear to him: That he had the ſame intereſt in his little eſtate, and the ſame right to ſee that it ſhould not be overburdened, as if it were of ten times the value: That he was as heavily taxed, in proportion to his property, as thoſe who had an eſtate of much greater value, were in proportion to theirs; and he ſaw no reaſon why he ſhould not be intitled to the ſame ſhare in the election of thoſe by whom ſuch taxes were to be impoſed. But the fact was, that the greateſt part of thoſe who had a vote in the election of a member of parliament, had no real or ſubſtantial intereſt in the lands for which they voted: That as they had nothing but the bare ſuperiority, they were not liable for any taxes, theſe being paid by the proprietor or vaſſal. And as to what had been obſerved by the gentleman who ſpoke laſt, That gentlemen who held large eſtates of the crown would, if the preſent law took place, retain as much as would give them a title to one vote, and diſpoſe of the other ſuperiorities to whomever ſhould buy them; he ſaw no hardſhip or inconvenience in this, but rather the contrary; as ſuch ſuperiorities would generally be purchaſed by the vaſſals or proprietors, who could afford to give the beſt price for them, and who were moſt intereſted, and ought to have the greateſt ſhare in the election of the repreſentative.

Mr Ruſſel was ſucceeded by *Mr William Tytler*. He was very keen for the bill. Said, he was much ſurpriſed to hear gentlemen talk of the injuſtice that would be done to many people who are now conſidered to have a good and legal right to vote, if the preſent law were altered: That, for his part, he ſaw no injuſtice in the caſe; for he was perfectly clear, that ſuch gentlemen have no right from the preſent law, whatever they might have from a wrong interpretation or abuſe of it: That they were no legal voters, but muſhrooms ſuddenly ſprung up to ſerve a particular purpoſe, and would as ſuddenly diſappear when that purpoſe was ſerved: That they were perfect ghoſts, — mere phantoms, as they had been ſomewhere called: That many of them were utter ſtrangers in the counties where they claimed right to vote; and had never been ſeen or heard of, by the real freeholders of thoſe counties, till they ſaw their names upon the roll, and their faces appearing at an election: That ſuch a practice was a ſcandal and a diſgrace to a free and civilized country: That the making a diſtinction betwixt great and ſmall proprietors, was a thing unknown and unheard of, except in the election of commiſſioners or repreſentatives for counties alone: That it was never heard, that one burgeſs claimed more votes at an election than another, becauſe, perhaps, he was richer, or had a larger ſhare of property in the borough: Nor did the Duke of Buccleugh, for inſtance, pretend to have a greater number of votes, in the election of the ſixteen Scots Peers, than any Lord whatever, — ſuppoſe Lord Kirkcudbright. — For theſe reaſons, he approved of the bill.

Mr Balfour of Pilrig then ſtood up, and ſaid, That he thought it was of much conſequence to keep in view the chief point in which they differed: That he imagined the principal point in diſpute betwixt them was, Whether the freeholders of counties, in the election of their repreſentatives, ſhould vote only *per capita*, or according to the valuation or extent of their eſtates: That, in his opinion, the allowing them to vote according to the extent or valuation of their eſtates, was diametrically oppoſite to the ſpirit of the conſtitution, and of the election-laws themſelves, which, he was perſuaded, never meant to countenance or encourage ſuch a practice; but that, by a wrong interpretation of theſe laws, this evil had now ariſen to an enormous height, and that it was now high time to check its growth: That the preſent method of *ſplitting* eſtates, as it was called, and of beſtowing qualifications on retainers and dependents, men of no rank, often of no principle, and of no intereſt or property in the county, conſequently little concerned in its welfare, put it in the power of a rich

lord

lord or nobleman to carry a county in oppoſition to all the real freeholders of the ſhire, and without ſo much as aſking, whether the repreſentative that they were to have palmed upon them in this manner, would be agreeable to them: That whatever might be the practice of the India-houſe, it was to be no rule or precedent to them: That he was ſure, the practice of the freeholders in the other end of the iſland, in the election of their repreſentatives, was very different from that ſhameful and diſgraceful method now practiſed in this country: That the method of voting *per capita*, was the only one known in England; and that the practice of ſplitting eſtates, and creating votes upon them, according to the valuation or extent of ſuch eſtates, was a thing altogether unheard of among them. He, therefore, heartily approved of the bill.

After this, ſome replies, duplies, &c. enſued; when Sir John Dalrymple obſerved, That he was afraid they would not convince one another, and therefore moved to have the vote put. Another gentleman preſent took notice, that they had not been favoured with any opinion from their Preſes; and ſaid, he could wiſh to hear his ſentiments upon the bill: perhaps they might convert him. His Lordſhip, however, declined giving his opinion till after the vote was put, for a reaſon which, he ſaid, he would inform them of in due time. The vote was accordingly put, "Approve of the *firſt* or *ſecond motion?*" when it carried, in favour of the *firſt*, 19 againſt 4. The Preſes, and one or two members, did not vote.

The Preſes then delivered his opinion upon the bill with ſuch eloquence, temper, and good ſenſe, as would have done him honour in any place. I can only pretend to give the outlines, or a rough ſketch of what he ſaid. He told them, That it was with much pleaſure and ſatisfaction he obſerved, that the opinions of a majority of ſo reſpectable a meeting of the freeholders of this county ſo entirely coincided with what had ever been his ſentiments on this ſubject: That he was happy in the thoughts, that the part he had already taken in this matter had met with their approbation; and that he hoped his future endeavours to get it carried through would be equally approved of by them: That, after the declaration he had already made, he would have found himſelf in a very diſagreeable ſituation, if he had delivered his opinion upon this bill before the vote was put, and if that opinion ſhould have happened to be different from the opinion of a majority of the meeting; as he would thereby be under a neceſſity, however contrary to his real ſentiments, of ſupporting an opinion in one place, which was diametrically oppoſite to what he had delivered in another: That the reſolution of this meeting had happily relieved him from this embarraſſment, as their ſentiments on this bill ſo exactly correſponded with his own; and that it was in order to avoid this dilemma that he had declined giving his opinion till after the vote was put.

He agreed with many of the gentlemen who had ſpoken in ſupport of the bill, That the abuſe which had crept in of late years, of allowing gentlemen of large eſtates as many proxies in the election of a member of parliament, as they had qualifications on their eſtates, was a moſt ſhameful practice, utterly repugnant to the ſpirit and intention of the election-laws, and totally ſubverſive of the conſtitution: That this practice of ſplitting eſtates, and giving away votes to their retainers and dependents, ſo common among gentlemen of large property, if not quickly remedied, would, in a little time, prove ruinous to the leſſer freeholders or proprietors of this country, who were in danger of being ſwallowed up, or annihilated, by their more wealthy neighbours, but who, he agreed with the gentleman who ſpoke firſt, were notwithſtanding the moſt uſeful, and the moſt reſpectable, members of the ſtate: That it was to theſe men that the nation looked up for aſſiſtance and ſupport, in the hour of danger: That it was on theſe men that the liberty and freedom of this nation depended; whoſe anceſtors had ſo often fought, and bled, and died, for their country: but that he hoped to live to ſee the day, when a nobleman of 10,000 l. a-year would not think it unbecoming his dignity, to take off his hat to a gentleman of 500 l. a-year, when he met him: That a great deal had been ſaid by the gentlemen who oppoſed this bill, with reſpect to the power and influence that ought to attend property; but that, for his part, he thought it would be more for the honour and credit of the great men of this country, if they owed their influence and power, not to

their ſuperior property, but to their ſuperior attention, complaiſance, civility, and regard to the middling ranks of gentlemen: That, as to what had been thrown out by a gentleman who had delivered his opinion againſt the bill, "That whatever might become of it here, it would meet with ſuch ſtrenuous oppoſition, from men of power above, that it would never paſs into a law," he hoped that gentleman would live to find himſelf miſtaken: That it would meet with ſtrong oppoſition from ſome men of great eſtates, who were more ambitious of power, than ſcrupulous about the methods by which it was obtained, he had no doubt; but, he flattered himſelf, it would likewiſe meet with able ſupport: That he knew many members of the Houſe of Commons who were very favourably diſpoſed towards it, and were much diſpleaſed with the manner in which many of the repreſentatives from this country were brought there: That ſeveral of very high name in that houſe, had promiſed to ſupport it, and do all in their power to get it carried through; particularly one gentleman, who had already given his aſſiſtance to it, and whom he could not help naming; he meant the Solicitor General of England, who, in the courſe of the debate about printing it, had expreſſed his opinion of it in one ſentence, with ſo much elegance and force of language, that he would quote his very words: He ſaid, "That he thought one of the moſt beautiful parts of the conſtitution of this country was, that a man of 150 l. a-year dared, once in ſeven years, to look a man of 10,000 l. a-year in the face:" That, for his part, if he ſtudied his own eaſe merely, perhaps he ſhould rather be againſt the bill; for, if he ſhould have any intentions of offering himſelf for this county on any future occaſion, he luckily knew a very near neighbour of his, who would make it a very eaſy matter for him. He meant the Duke of Buccleugh, who had not only allowed him to examine the title-deeds of his eſtate in this county, when he firſt appeared as a candidate for repreſenting it; whereby it appeared, that his Grace could make no leſs than about forty qualifications in this ſhire; but had likewiſe declared, that if any one freeholder in the county began to ſplit his eſtate, he would immediately follow his example, and endeavour to make as many votes upon his property as the law would permit: That he had already been much obliged to his Grace, for his intereſt, at the laſt election, and had no reaſon to doubt of the continuance of it.

That there had been one objection made to this bill, by the gentlemen who oppoſed it, on which a great deal of ſtreſs had been laid, and which he behoved to take notice of, as no ſufficient anſwer had hitherto been given to it; and that was, That if the preſent bill ſhould paſs, it would throw the whole power into the hands of ſuperiors, without any regard to proprietors; for a gentleman who had a large eſtate holden of the crown, would only retain as much of the ſuperiorities of it in his own hands as would intitle him to one vote, and would ſell the remainder to whoever ſhould buy them: That this, however, was no new objection to this bill: That it had been made in the Houſe of Commons, to prevent its being printed; but that the anſwer then made to it, and which he thought a ſound and a ſatisfactory one, was, That as the greateſt ſuperiorities in this country were moſtly in the poſſeſſion of the ancient families, whoſe eſtates were generally entailed, and who had a great number of vaſſals holding under them, theſe great proprietors were empowered, by a particular ſtatute, to ſell ſuch ſuperiorities to their vaſſals; who would be very glad to buy them, and who, he obſerved, could afford to give the beſt price for them, on account of the caſualties they paid to the ſuperior. On the other hand, where a gentleman who had a large ſuperiority, was likewiſe in poſſeſſion of the property, he would be hindered, by the preſent law, from ſeparating the property from the ſuperiority, in order to convey the latter for the purpoſe of making votes. So that, upon the whole, the evils which the oppoſers of this bill ſo much dreaded, would thereby be effectually prevented. His Lordſhip then informed them, that the bill had been diſapproved of by ſome counties, ſuch as Fife, Banff, and one or two more, where the freeholders were moſtly compoſed of fictitious voters; but that in the large county of Aberdeen, the moſt reſpectable in the kingdom, and where there were gentlemen of very extenſive property; and likewiſe in the counties of Perth and Inverneſs, two other very reſpectable counties,

counties, it had met with the warmest approbation; and that these counties had instructed their members to support it.

He therefore concluded with hoping, that, notwithstanding some obstructions which might be thrown in its way, and some little opposition which it might meet with, it would, by the vigilance and attention of those who had promised to support it, be got carried through.

SIR,

I Have recommended the culture of potatoes in the neighbourhood where I live for some years: but many of the common people, pleading that their ground was very stiff and unkind, and that they could not procure one quarter of a crop in the common way of planting, I gave them the following directions.

Dig the ground early in winter, that it may be mellowed a little by the frost; at planting-time mark out the rows at three feet distance, and place a cutting (with one eye only) on the surface of the ground at one foot distance in the rows, pressing it close, that the slugs may not injure it; then draw a little earth over them, and cover the whole with whatever you have got to dress with, either dung, old thatch, bean or pease haulm, or even leaves from under trees will do; then with a shovel throw on the mellowed earth from between the rows, and as they advance earth them up in summer. The trouble is trifling in respect of a crop or no crop; and though a crop is not to be obtained in a stiff clay by the common way of planting, by this method you are as sure of a good increase as on the richest ground, (better in dry seasons), as has been proved year after year, to the comfort of many poor families.

My first trial was according to the above directions, excepting that it was upon a piece of hard undug ground, and dressed only with leaves, and the loose earth raked together with them. My crop was very surprising, hardly one plant producing less than twenty, but most from that number up to thirty-six fine roots, with but very few small ones. They were a very fine white potato, and not the American, or what they call the conglomerated. All this I could prove by witness, but flatter myself you will not doubt the veracity of

A Plain Country-man.

London Chronicle, Oct. 28.

NEW BOOKS. [511.]

A calm address to our American colonies. By John Wesley, M. A. 2d. Hawes.

MR Wesley's arguments are much the same with those in *Taxation no Tyranny* [139.]. —— Having, as he imagines, proved, that the parliament of G. Britain has a right to tax the colonies, he proceeds thus.

" All that impartially consider what has been observed, must readily allow, that the English parliament has undoubted right to tax all the English colonies.

But whence then is all this hurry and tumult? Why is America all in an uproar? If you can yet give yourselves time to think, you will see, the plain case is this.

A few years ago, you were assaulted by enemies, whom you were not well able to resist. You represented this to your mother-country, and desired her assistance. You was largely assisted, and by that means wholly delivered from all your enemies.

After a time, your mother-country desiring to be reimbursed for some part of the large expence she had been at, laid a small tax (which she had always a right to do) on one of her colonies.

But how is it possible, that the taking this reasonable and legal step should have set all America in a flame?

I will tell you my opinion freely; and perhaps you will not think it improbable. I speak the more freely, because I am unbiassed: I have nothing to hope or fear from either side. I gain nothing either by the Government or by the Americans, and probably never shall. And I have no prejudice to any man in America: I love you as my brethren and countrymen.

My opinion is this. We have a few men in England who are determined enemies to monarchy. Whether they hate his present Majesty on any other ground, than because he is a king, I know not: but they cordially hate his office, and have for some years been undermining it with all diligence, in hopes of erecting their grand idol, their dear commonwealth, upon its ruins. I believe they have let very few into their design, (although many forward it, without knowing any thing of the matter); but they are steadily pursuing it, as by various other means, so in particular by inflammatory papers, which are in-

duftrioufly and continually difperfed throughout the town and country. By this method they have already wrought thoufands of the people even to the pitch of madnefs. By the fame, only varied according to your circumftances, they have likewife inflamed America. I make no doubt, but thefe very men are the original caufe of the prefent breach between England and her Colonies. And they are ftill pouring oil into the flame, ftudioufly incenting each againft the other, and oppofing, under a variety of pretences, all meafures of accommodation. So that, although the Americans, in general, love the Engliih, and the Engliih, in general, love the Americans, (all, I mean, that are not yet cheated and exafperated by thefe artful men); yet the rupture is growing wider every day, and none can tell where it will end.

Thefe good men hope it will end in the total defection of North America from England. If this were effected, they truft the Engliih in general would be fo irreconcileably difgufted, that they fhould be able, with or without foreign affiftance, entirely to overturn the government; efpecially while the main of both the Engliih and Irifh forces are at fo convenient a diftance.

But, my brethren, would this be any advantage to you? Can you hope for a more defirable form of government, either in England or America, than that which you now enjoy? After all the vehement cry for liberty, what more liberty can you have? What more religious liberty can you defire than that which you enjoy already? May not every one among you worfhip God according to his own conficience? What civil liberty can you defire which you are not already poffeffed of? Do not you fit, without reftraint, *every man under his own vine?* Do you not, every one, high or low, enjoy the fruit of your labour? This is real, rational liberty, fuch as is enjoyed by Engliihmen alone, and not by any other people in the habitable world. Would the being independent of England make you more free? Far, very far from it. It would hardly be poffible for you to fteer clear between anarchy and tyranny. But fuppofe, after numberlefs dangers and mifchiefs, you fhould fettle into one or more Republics; would a republican government give you more liberty, either religious or civil? By no means. No governments under heaven are fo defpotic as the republican: no fubjects are governed in fo arbitrary a manner, as thofe of a commonwealth. If any one doubt of this, let him look at the fubjects of Venice, of Genoa, or even of Holland. Should any man talk or write of the Dutch government as every cobler does of the Engliih, he would be laid in irons before he knew where he was. And then wo be to him! Republics fhew no mercy.

"But if we fubmit to one tax, more will follow." Perhaps fo, and perhaps not. But if they did; if you were taxed (which is quite improbable) equal with Ireland or Scotland, ftill were you to prevent this by renouncing connection with England, the remedy would be worfe than the difeafe. For O! what convulfions muft poor America feel, before any other government was fettled? Innumerable mifchiefs muft enfue, before any general form could be eftabliihed. And the grand mifchief would enfue when it was eftabliihed; when you had received a yoke which you could not fhake off.

Brethren, open your eyes! Come to yourfelves! Be no longer the dupes of defigning men. I do not mean any of your countrymen in America: I doubt whether any of thefe are in the fecret. The defigning men, the Ahithophels, are in England; thofe who have laid their fcheme fo deep, and covered it fo well, that thoufands who are ripening it, fufpect nothing at all of the matter. Thefe well-meaning men, fincerely believing that they are ferving their country, exclaim againft grievances, which either never exifted, or are aggravated above meafure; and thereby inflame the people more and more, to the wifh of their who are behind the fcene. But be not you duped any longer: do not ruin yourfelves for them that owe you no good will, that now employ you only for their own purpofes, and in the end will give you no thanks. They love neither England nor America, but play one againft the other, in fubferviency to their grand defign, of overturning the Engliih government. Be warned in time. Stand and conlider before it is too late; before you have entailed confufion and mifery on your lateft pofterity. Have pity upon your mother-country! Have pity upon your own! Have pity upon yourfelves, upon your children, and upon all that are near and dear to you! Let no

not bite and devour one another, leſt we be conſumed one of another! O let us follow after peace! Let us put away our ſins, the real ground of all our calamities! which never will or can be thoroughly removed till we fear God and honour the King."

Mr Weſley ſubjoins ſome remarks on Dr Smith's [508.] ſermon, which, he ſays, "proceeds all along on wrong ſuppoſitions."

LONDON.

Religion, Controverſy, &c.

Obſervations on ſeveral paſſages in the book of Proverbs; with two ſermons. By Thomas Hunt, D. D. Regius Profeſſor of Hebrew, and Laudian Profeſſor of Arabic. 5 s. ſewed. *Rivington.*——Diſplay, in a very advantageous light, the critical acumen of the author, and his extenſive acquaintance with the Eaſtern languages. M.

The doctrine of life for the New Jeruſalem. From the commandments of the decalogue. By the Honourable and learned Emanuel Swedenborg. Now firſt tranſlated from the original Latin. 1 s. *Lewis.*—— An honeſt viſionary. M. [xxxii. 491.]

The Chriſtian expoſitor: being a brief explanation of the New Teſtament, whereby the holy ſcriptures are rendered eaſy to be underſtood by the meaneſt capacities. Deſigned for the uſe of families. By the Rev. Mr James Aſhton. 5 s. boards. *Wilkie.*—— Mr Aſhton ſeems to have aſſumed rather too much in his title-page. M.

Diſſertations, moral and philoſophical, on natural and revealed religion. To which are added, expoſitions on ſelect paſſages of ſcripture, and other diſcourſes. By the Rev. Daniel Turner, A. M. 4 s. *Hay.*——A collection of juſt and uſeful obſervations. Four expoſitions, three on the fall, and one on Pſ. 23. together with two ſermons on Rev. iii. 21. form the reſt of the book. M.

Sermons on ſocial life. By William Wood. 2 s. 6 d. *Johnſon.*——Adapted rather to readers of taſte, than to an illiterate audience. C.

Hartley's theory of the human mind, on the principle of the aſſociation of ideas; with eſſays relating to the ſubject of it. By Joſeph Prieſtley, L. L. D. 6 s. *Johnſon.*——Deſigned to facilitate the comprehenſion of Hartley's Theory, publiſhed in 1749. The hypotheſis introduced by Mr Hartley was, That all ideas are excited in the mind by vibrations in the ſubſtance of the brain, and by aſſociations. Dr Prieſtley confines himſelf chiefly to illuſtrating the doctrine of aſſociation of ideas. He has prefixed three introductory eſſays, on vibrations, aſſociation of ideas, and complex and abſtract ideas.—The contents of the chapters are, 1. The general laws according to which the ſenſations and motions are performed, and our ideas generated. 2. The application of the doctrines of vibrations and aſſociation to each of the ſenſations and motions in particular. 3. A particular application of the foregoing theory to the phenomena of ideas, or of underſtanding, affection, memory, and imagination. 4. Of the intellectual pleaſures and pains; which are reduced to thoſe of imagination, ambition, ſelf-intereſt, ſympathy, theopathy, and the moral ſenſe; to which are ſubjoined ſome remarks on the mechaniſm of the human mind. 5. A view of the doctrine of philoſophical neceſſity. On this important ſubject the following propoſitions are maintained: That religion preſuppoſes free will in the popular and practical ſenſe, or a voluntary power over our affections and actions; That it does not preſuppoſe free-will in the philoſophical ſenſe, or a power of performing different actions, the previous circumſtances remaining the ſame; and, That the natural attributes of God, or his infinite power and knowledge, exclude the poſſibility of free-will in the philoſophical ſenſe. C.

Four diſcourſes. 1. On the duty of a Chriſtian miniſter under the obligation of conforming to a national religion eſtabliſhed by the civil powers. 2. On the queſtions, What is Chriſtianity? and, Where is it to be learned? 3. On the true meaning of the phraſe, *The intereſts of religion.* 4. On the original principles of the firſt Proteſtants. Delivered to the clergy of the archdeaconry of Cleveland, in the years 1767, 1769, 1771, and 1773. By Francis Blackburne, M. A. Archdeacon of Cleveland. 3 s. ſewed. *Wilkie.* ——The point moſt largely diſcuſſed by this maſterly writer, is the objection that has been made to the conduct of certain clergymen, who are diſſatisfied with the ſubſcription, and other matters required by the church of England, for ſtill continuing to exerciſe their miniſtry in that church.—It is no more than doing juſtice to this publication, to ſay, that it is replete with ingenuity, piety, and learning. M.

The ſatisfaction of Chriſt demonſtrated in a ſeries of dialogues. By John Beatſon. 2 s. *Rivington* —— This writer "does not, he tells us, intrench himſelf behind the authority of great names, or great numbers. He knows very well, that it is no matter how many churches, or how many men, may concur in the ſupport of a doctrine, if it be not at the ſame time agreeable to the religion of Jeſus." M.

A letter to a friend, on the ſubject of Methodiſm. 6 d. *Cadel* ——Very ſevere upon the Methodiſts. M.

The doctrine of abſolute ſubmiſſion diſcuſſed; or, The natural right claimed by ſome diſſenters to diſmiſs their miniſters at pleaſure,

ſure, expoſed, as a practice produced by principles of unreſtrained liberty, though contrary to the dictates of reaſon and revelation. By R. Robinſon, D. D. 1 s. *Dilly.* —— Occaſioned by the diſmiſſion of Dr Robinſon from a ſociety of diſſenters in Dob-lane, near Mancheſter. C.

Hiſtory, Law, Politics, &c.

A collection of voyages, chiefly in the ſouthern Atlantic ocean. Publiſhed from original MSS. By Alexander Dalrymple 4to. 5 s. in ſheets. *Nourſe.* —— Mr Dalrymple has not yet given up *all* thoughts of a *Southern Continent*, unleſs the return of Capt Cook [457.] from his laſt voyage, (ſince the preface to this collection, dated in April laſt, was written), hath completed that conviction which we imagine muſt have been begun by his peruſal of the collection publiſhed by Dr Hawkeſworth. M.

New geographical tables. Exhibiting at one view all the empires, kingdoms, ſtates, republics, provinces, cities, chief towns, iſlands, oceans, gulphs, bays, rivers, lakes, curioſities, &c. &c. in Europe, Aſia, Africa, and America, &c. To which are prefixed, 1. Directions for the uſe of the globes, &c. on a new plan. 2. Chronological tables of ſovereigns, &c. With a liſt of uninhabited iſlands, ruins, &c. By John Povoleri. 6 s. bound. *Cadell.* —— A mere ſkeleton of a gazetteer in a tabular form. M.

A ſpecimen of the medical biography of G. Britain; with an addreſs to the public. By John Aiken. 1 s. *Johnſon.* —— Such a work cannot fail of being particularly uſeful to perſons of the faculty, as it may preſent them with a view of the means by which their predeceſſors have attained conſideration, and will alſo eventually include a hiſtory of the ſcience. — Mr Aiken has already finiſhed an account of all thoſe of our own country who ſeemed proper objects of biography, from the earlieſt period to the time of Harvey. The Specimen contains the lives of John Clement, William Butler, and John Woodall, who flouriſhed in the ſixteenth century. C.

A plain and circumſtantial account of the tranſactions between Capt. Roche and Lieut. Ferguſon [339.] 2 s. 6 d. *Allen.* —— Till Capt. Roche has undergone a trial, it would be improper to give any opinion of a narrative that is connected with his cafe. C.

Conſiderations on the poor-laws, on the preſent ſtate of the poor, and on houſes of induſtry. With ſome occaſional remarks on a pamphlet lately publiſhed on theſe ſubjects by the Rev. R. Potter. [197.]. 1 s. *Lewis.* ——Offers many ſerious arguments in behalf of the preſent ſyſtem of our laws for the regulation of the poor, which, he thinks, is greatly to be preferred to the new eſtabliſhments. M.

A letter to John Sawbridge, Eſq; on popular oppoſition to government. By Tribunus. 1 s. 6 d. *Wheble.* ——A flaming declamation againſt tyranny and ſlavery; accompanied with ſtrong intimations relative to a timely exertion of thoſe "inherent, indiſpenſable, controuling powers," which are ſaid to "reſt in the people;" and for the exiſtence of which, the author quotes the acknowledgement of Judge Blackſtone; with his declaration, that "no time, circumſtances, or condition, can vacate or deſtroy it." — The preſent times produce many of theſe patriotic effuſions; but whether, as the friends of government contend, it is "Much cry and little wool," remains for future diſcovery. M.

America.

The proceedings of the houſe of Burgeſſes of Virginia. 1 s. 6 d. *Longman.* —— Lord Dunmore's letters, meſſages, &c. as well as the addreſſes and reſolutions of the aſſembly, are here printed at length, from the original papers in the office. M.

Americans againſt liberty; or, An eſſay on the nature and principles of true freedom; ſhewing, that the deſigns and conduct of the Americans tend only to tyranny and ſlavery. 1 s. 6 d. *Matthews.* ——An able advocate for the Britiſh claims. M. — This author ſets out with explaining the nature of true liberty upon philoſophical and political principles; ſhewing the vague and indeterminate ideas uſually comprehended under the expreſſion of *the law of nature*; and proving, that public freedom cannot poſſibly exiſt, unleſs individuals be reſtrained from the commiſſion of moral evil. He next inquires, in general terms, how far this perſonal reſtraint is neceſſary to the welfare of ſociety; and he fixes the limits of genuine freedom at that point where the power of voluntary action may be exerciſed by each individual, without violating the happineſs of others. Having eſtabliſhed theſe principles, the juſtneſs of which is incontrovertible, he proceeds to evince, that the Americans are open enemies to the public and general liberty of the Britiſh empire. In the courſe of his obſervations on this ſubject he recapitulates a number of facts which tend to confirm the truth of the propoſition he advances; and the arguments he deduces from them are in general forcible and juſt. C.

Select diſſertations on colonies and plantations. By thoſe celebrated authors, Sir Joſiah Child, Charles Davenant, LL. D. and Mr William Wood, wherein the nature of plantations, and their conſequences to G. Britain, are ſeriouſly conſidered; and a plan propoſed which may ſettle the unhappy differences between G. Britain and America. 1 s. 6 d. *Hay.*

A letter to the Rev. Mr John Weſley, occaſioned

caſioned by his calm addreſs to the American colonies. [571]. 2 d. *Dilly.*——The Americans (ſays this writer) are in the ſame ſituation with the people of Ireland, and, like them, have been taxed by their own repreſentatives from their firſt ſettlement. The temporary exemption from taxes in Maſſachuſet's-bay [482], refers to the *quit-rents* for lands. The clauſe with reſpect to Pennſylvania [482.], regards not internal taxation, but duties for the regulation of trade. If the Britiſh parliament always poſſeſſed the right of taxing America, why have they ſuffered them to tax themſelves in their aſſemblies for perhaps 150 years? M.

A ſecond anſwer to Mr John Weſley, being a ſupplement to the letter of Americanus. 2 d. *Wallis* and *Stonehouſe.*

Natural Hiſtory, Medicine, Mathematics, &c.

A treatiſe of optics: Containing elements of the ſcience; in two books. By Joſeph Harris, Eſq; late his Majeſty's aſſay-maſter of the mint. 14 s. boards. *White.* —— The whole work was to have been compriſed in three books: the two firſt of which were to contain an illuſtration and proof of the elements of the ſcience. Theſe were finiſhed, and printed off, both plates and letter-preſs, with uncommon care and correctneſs. In the third book he was to have explained the theory and mechaniſm of optical inſtruments, under the general head of teleſcopes and microſcopes: but we have to regret, that he was prevented from completing it, and that his death was probably haſtened by his intenſe application to this favourite ſtudy. Many of his papers are in the hands of the editor of this work. M.

Inquiries into the nature of a new mineral acid diſcovered in Sweden, &c. [xxxvi. 602.]. To which is added, an idea of an artificial arrangement, and of a natural method of foſſils, &c. By Sir John Hill. 1 s. 6 d. *Trueman.*

A generic and ſpecific deſcription of Britiſh plants, tranſlated from the *Genera et ſpecies plantarum* of the celebrated Linnæus. To which is prefixed, an etymological dictionary, explaining the claſſes, orders, and principal genera. And a gloſſary is added to explain the technical terms. With notes and obſervations. By James Jenkinſon. 5 s. 3 d. boards. *Caſlon.*

The natural hiſtory of Britiſh birds, with their portraits accurately drawn, and beautifully coloured from nature, by Mr Hayes. Folio. 5 l. 15 s. 6 d. *Hooper.* —— The moſt ſplendid work that perhaps ever was preſented to the public on the ſubject of ornithology, and does great honour to the deſcriptive talents, as well as the ſpirit and induſtry of the author. C.

An eſſay on the cauſe of lightning, and the manner by which the thunder-clouds become poſſeſſed of their electricity, deduced from known facts and properties of that matter. To which are added, plain directions for conſtructing and directing ſafe conductors. 1 s. *Crowder.*——In accounting for the great quantity of electric fire that appears in thunder-ſtorms, ſome eminent philoſophers have ſuppoſed, that the electric matter is continually darting from the clouds in one place to the earth, while in another it is reciprocally diſcharged from the latter to the former. Mr Simmons rejects this theory, and is of opinion, that the means of collecting the matter in thunder-ſtorms is the attrition among the clouds; but though he conſiders this hypotheſis as a more ſatisfactory ſolution of the phenomenon than the preceding, he will not take upon him confidently to aſſert, that it is the real mode of operation which nature has eſtabliſhed. The directions relative to conſtructing and erecting ſafe conductors are drawn up with great perſpicuity; and we find that Mr Simmons accedes to the opinion of pointed conductors being the moſt proper. C.

A critical inquiry into the ancient and modern manner of treating the diſeaſes of the urethra, with an improved method of cure, &c. By Jeſſe Foot, of the company of ſurgeons in London. 1 s. 6 d. *Becket.* —— After giving an hiſtorical account of the different methods that have been propoſed for the cure of the diſeaſes of the urethra, by preceding writers, the author haſtens to the only rational method of removing obſtructions in this part, by the introduction of medicated bougies, firſt brought into uſe by M. Daran. After criticiſing ſome parts of M. Daran's doctrine and practice, the author proceeds to recommend the ſmall bougies made of catgut, propoſed by M. de Daran, in the room of the ſtiff bougies made of linen or taffety; as being excellently adapted, by their flexibility, and other qualities, to effect a gradual dilation of the canal of the urethra. By the uſe of theſe alone, (gradually increaſing their ſize), he aſſirms, that a cure may be frequently effected: but if theſe ſhould fail to remove the obſtructions, their application may be followed by that of the ſtiff bougie, compounded of the moſt ſimple materials; the introduction of which will now be practicable and eaſy, and to which, however, a requiſite quantity of M. Goulard's *extractum ſaturni* may be added with advantage. M.

An eſſay on the uterine hæmorrhage which precedes the delivery of the full grown fœtus: illuſtrated with caſes. By Edward Rigby. 2 s. 6 d. ſewed. *Johnſon.* —— The author treats of the ſubject with knowledge and preciſion. C.

A deſcription concerning ſuch mechaniſm as will afford a nice or true menſuration of time;

time; together with ſome account of the attempts for the diſcovery of the longitude by the moon: as alſo, an account of the diſcovery of the ſcale of muſic. By John Harriſon, inventor of the time-keeper for the longitude at ſea. 3 s. *Jones.* —— The curioſity of the public may perhaps be raiſed in expectation of having the principles of Mr Harriſon's celebrated time-keeper fully explained, the many curious contrivances in his machines clearly deſcribed, and their uſes pointed out by the inventor himſelf. We are ſorry to ſay the public will be diſappointed. Any one who reads but a ſingle page of this pamphlet, will be convinced, that Mr Harriſon is utterly unqualified to explain, by writing, his own notions, or to give a tolerable idea of his own inventions, even when he chuſes to do it. But he is in ſome places purpoſely obſcure. He often means to conceal (the only thing uſeful) the particulars of the machines he has actually made; and deals much in abſtract principles, obſcure hints, and general intimations of what might be done. M.

Conſiderations on the means of preventing fraudulent practices on the gold coin. Written, at Geneva, in 1773, by Lord Viſcount Mahon, F. R. S. 1 s. *Shrewſbire.* —— There ſeems to be only two general methods of committing frauds reſpecting the coin; either by diminiſhing the weight of the current coin, or by counterfeiting it by making baſe coin. Of each of theſe there are various branches: but whether the fraud be by a defect of weight, or a too great quantity of alloy in coining; or by clipping, filing, milling, rubbing, or ſweating, in the diminiſhing of the good coin; in each caſe the Noble author hints remedies againſt the evils attending ſuch practices, and points out means of making money ſo as to be the leaſt liable to be diminiſhed in weight, without the fraud's being detected on a bare inſpection of the piece. C.

A brief account of a new invention, for which has been obtained his Majeſty's patent. It conſiſts of a peculiar method of conſtructing and ſetting boilers of any dimenſions, in fire-engines, ſalt-works, brewhouſes, &c. in ſuch a method that more than the half of coals or fuel is ſaved, and yet obtained a quicker and larger diſpatch of buſineſs. By the patentee Chriſtopher Chryſel. 3 d. *Evans.* —— The patentee makes, or rather ſurveys the making of wide ſhallow coppers, ſet in a peculiar manner to gain the greateſt poſſible quantity of heat from any quantity of fuel. The terms he propoſes for his inſtructions are, his travelling-expences, with the extra profits accruing from his inventions for the firſt year, or a moiety of them for the two firſt years. It may in charity be hoped, theſe boilers will plead better in favour of their conſtruction, than their contriver does in recommending them. M.

Fine Arts, Belles Lettres, &c.

Antiquities of England and Wales: being a collection of views of the moſt remarkable ruins and ancient buildings, accurately drawn on the ſpot. To each view is added an hiſtorical account of its ſituation, when and by whom built, with every intereſting circumſtance relating thereto. Collected from the beſt authorities. By Francis Groſe, Eſq; Vol. 3. [148.] 4to. 2 l. 6 s. boards. *Hooper.*

New idyls, by Solomon Geſſner. With a letter on landſcape-painting; and, The two friends of Bourbon, a moral tale, by M. Diderot. 4to. 16 s. boards. *Hooper.* —— As theſe idyls are not embelliſhed with the ornaments of verſe, it might be unjuſt to compare them with the Idyllia of Theocritus, and the Bucolics of Virgil; but we may aſſirm, that in the choice of agreeable and picturesque ſubjects, the variety of deſcription, and the beautiful ſimplicity of character and ſentiment, they will ſuffer no diſparagement from a near appoſition even to the works of thoſe celebrated ancients. —— The tranſlator has executed the verſion with fidelity, and the work is embelliſhed with elegant plates, deſigned and drawn by M. Geſſner. C.

The elements of German grammar, by the Rev. Mr Wendeborn, miniſter of the German chapel, on Ludgate-hill. 3 s. *Heydinger.* —— The known abilities of the author, leave no room to doubt of this grammar's having been executed in the beſt manner. M.

An eaſy and complete introduction to reading; containing, a copious alphabet, tables of words from one to ſix and ſeven ſyllables, collections of verſes from ſcripture, ſelect fables, pieces of poetry, &c; wherein the words of more than one ſyllable are divided, and in ſuch a manner as the pronunciation requires, without regard to the common and mechanical rules, which very often lead to a vicious pronunciation; ſo that children, with the utmoſt facility, may thereby gain a ſufficient practical acquaintance with the principles of Engliſh pronunciation. By Peter Maclaurin. Newcaſtle, *Saint* 12mo. —— Our author's leſſons are ſelected with judgement: his notes are, for the moſt part, juſt and pertinent: they diſcover a conſiderable acquaintance with the laws of orthography. M.

Entertainment.

The Iriſh Guardian. A pathetic ſtory. 4 vols. 10 s. ſewed. *Johnſon.* —— Their volumes conſiſt of the epiſtolary correſpondence of a few ladies and gentlemen, chiefly reſident in Ireland, who reciprocally communicate the occurrences within the circle of their mutual acquaintance. Local ſcenes and perſonal characters are alſo frequently deſcribed, and ſometimes we meet with a

greeable

greeable transitions to subjects of literature. Friendship and love have likewise a principal share in the correspondence; which, through the whole, is maintained with spirit, sentiment, and taste. C.

The benevolent man; or, The history of Mr Belville: in which is introduced the remarkable adventures of Captain Maclean, the hermit. 2 vols. 5 s. *Lewis.* —— Very good lessons for the conduct of life may be selected from these little volumes, but there is scarcely any adventure described in them which can claim the merit of novelty. C.

Miscellanies.

Letters of the Rev. Mr Laurence Sterne, to his most intimate friends [391.]. With a fragment in the manner of Rabelais. To which are prefixed, Memoirs of his life and family. Written by himself, and published by his daughter, Mrs Medalle. Small octavo (Shandy-size). 3 vols. 7 s. 6 d. sewed. *Becket.* —— Authentic. M.

The works of his Grace George Villiers Duke of Buckingham; containing his plays, and miscellanies in prose and verse, with explanatory notes, and memoirs of the author. 2 vols. 6 s. sewed. *Evans.* —— Never were any author's works so ill edited. Never were memoirs more execrably written. Never were notes in the English language so destitute of English. This is really a shameful and disgraceful publication. An honest industrious grub that got his bread by putting words together, if he had been any time at the business, could never have done this: nor yet a bookseller, who had been accustomed to examine and look at words when they *were* put together; nor yet the printer himself: it is certainly the work of the devil; for in bad works is his delight! M.

Marmor Norfolciense; or, An essay on an ancient prophetical inscription in Monkish rhyme lately discovered near Lynn in Norfolk. By Probus Britannicus. Published in the year 1739. A new edition, with notes, and a dedication to Samuel Johnson, LL. D. By Tribunus. 1 s. 6 d. *Williams.* —— This is a bloody Jacobitical pamphlet, on the most avowed antirevolutional principles, prophesying the evils impending on this nation in consequence of the accession of the present R. F. and said *(nem. con.)* to have been written by the *now notorious* gentleman to whom this new edition is addressed. It is, indeed, a little unfortunate for him, if he *is* the Author, that it should be dragged out of its lurking hole at the present time; that is, if he may be supposed to feel it; for, as *he* would say, *the man who has arrived to such a degree of moral turpitude, as to militate against the best interests of mankind, must be indurated to conviction, and obtunded to remorse.* M.

Poetry.

Orazione e varii poetici componimenti, &c. An oration, with several poetical pieces in praise of poetry, composed, and most humbly dedicated to the incomparable merit of the most illustrious Lady Miss James. By Domenico Aurelio Vitellini, professor of the Italian language. 8vo. 82 pages. *Grant.* —— An inflated oration, with some indifferent poetry, addressed by an Italian teacher to an English young lady; who, it is to be hoped, will entertain a proper idea of the adulation of professors of this kind. M.

The Yankies war-hoop; or, Lord North's *Te Deum* for the victorious defeat at Boston, June 17. 1775. Written by an American. 1 s. *Bladon* ——Banters the Gazette-account [375.] of the battle, and extols the Americans, in wretched rhymes; concluding with the following couplet, — which is worth all the rest of the poem:

"And therefore I think we'd best kiss and be friends,
For Vice must be beat that with Virtue contends." M.

Simon Magus, a poem, by Benjamin Hughes. 2 s. *Richardson and Urquhart.* —— A history of the author, and a languid invective against a Rev. gentleman. C.

EDINBURGH.

Elements of the practice of midwifery. By Alexander Hamilton surgeon, and teacher of midwifery, in Edinburgh. 5 s. *Creech, Edinburgh;* and *Murray, London.*

Tables of interest, at 3, 4, 4½, and 5, per cent. from 1 to 365 days, in a regular progression of single days; — Tables at all the above rates, from 1 to 12 months, and from 1 to 10 years; — which, by directions given, answer for all other rates, from 1 to 10 per cent.; — Tables, shewing the Exchange on Bills, or Commission on goods, from one-eighth to three per cent.; — and, A Table, shewing the Exchange allowed by the purchaser of a bill payable at a certain number of days or months. By John Thomson, accomptant in Edinburgh. 5 s. *Creech, Edinburgh; Cadell, and Murray, London.* The three per cent. Table, which is new, may be had separately, at 1 s. 6 d. to complete gentlemens books who had the other Tables before.

The importance of the Cowgate bridge [462], &c. considered. 6 d. *Creech.* —— In favour of the bridge.

A letter to the real freeholders of Mid-Lothian, upon the bill for regulating qualifications. 3 d. *Balfour.* — In favour of the bill.

The charter granted by K. William and Q. Mary to the inhabitants of the province of the Massachusetts-bay in New England. 6 d. *Auld.*

An ODE, *written by* WALTER DE MAPES, *Archdeacon of Oxford, the* Anacreon *of the eleventh century.*

I.

Mihi eſt propoſitum in taberna mori:
Vinum ſit appoſitum morientis ori,
Ut dicant cum venerint angelorum chori,
" Deus ſit propitius huic potatori!"

II.

Poculis accenditur animi lucerna,
Cor imbutum nectare volat ad ſuperna;
Mihi ſapit dulcius vinum in taberna
Quam quod aqua miſcuit præſulis pincerna.

III.

Suum cuique proprium dat natura munus,
Ego nunquam potui ſcribere jejunus;
Me jejunum vincere poſſet puer unus;
Sitim et jejunium odi tanquam funus.

IV.

Tales verſus facio quale vinum bibo,
Non poſſum ſcribere niſi ſumpto cibo;
Nihil valet penitus quod jejunus ſcribo,
Natonem poſt calices facile præcibo.

V.

Mihi nunquam ſpiritus prophetiæ datur
Niſi cum fuerit venter bene ſtatur;
Cum in arce cerebri Bacchus dominatur,
In me Phœbus irruit, ac miranda fatur.

A TRANSLATION.

IN a tavern to die I do firmly propoſe,
With a full flowing flaggon juſt under my noſe,
That angels may ſay, when they fetch me to heav'n,
" Let mercy, O L——d! to this drunkard be given!"

II.

The juice of the grape doth our reaſons improve,
And Nectar-ſteep'd hearts ſoar in regions above;
Let biſhops with water adulterate wine,
In taverns, with pleaſure, unmix'd I quaff mine.

III.

Let each one enjoy the gift Nature has given:
To write when I'm hungry, I ne'er could be driv'n;
In ſtomach when empty, a child could me worſt;
Next to death and the devil is hunger and thirſt.

IV.

As my wine is, my verſes are more or leſs pleaſing:
But I ne'er cou'd write one without *germandizing* *:
My verſes, if ſober, are not worth a curſe;
But when I am *tipſy*, old *Naſo* wrote worſe.

V.

I'm never in ſpirit of prophecy ſkill'd, [fill'd;
Unleſs when my belly's with meat and drink
But when jolly Bacchus has once beat his drum,
I'm fir'd with Apollo, and Prophet becôme.

URSA MAJOR.

* *The author is the Heliogabalus of the Germandizing Club.*

FOOD FOR POETS [448]. *An Extract.*

PRIOR hath, in his Alma, ſaid,
That men think juſt as they are fed:
From whence we this concluſion bring,
As Poets feed, they always ſing,
In ev'ry diff'rent kind of poem.
Thus far premis'd, by way of proem,
Methodically we go on,
As Trapp, and many more have done.
And firſt, for *Epigram*, they tell ye,
You ſhould not over fill his belly;
A conſtant vegetable diet
Will keep the inward foe at quiet,
With now and then ſome bottled ale,
It matters not if mild or ſtale,
'Tis certainly a liquor fit
For that pert kind of ſparkling wit.
Deny him then the uſual potion
Which gave the epigram its motion,
To *Elegy* his muſe is turn'd;
A miſtreſs, or a pudding mourn'd,
Fills up the tear-bedighted line;
He laugh'd, alas! but now muſt pine.
Next to the groves and meadows take him,
Where Dolly oft may cheeſecakes bake him,
And ſtuff him well with curds and cream,
To *Paſtoral* he turns his theme;
Admires the dew-beſpangled morn,
And chirping birds on ev'ry thorn;
The pretty little bleating lambs,
Which friſk about their tender dams;
And lowing herds, which, from her cave,
Call Echo forth to hear them rave.
Now make his diet ſomewhat higher,
And ſeat him by the farmer's fire,
With a large country-audience round,
In theme *Didactic* he'll abound;
Prove North, or Chatham, either knew more,
As he is in or out of humour.
Fame thus acquir'd, he doth regale
With beef, or pork, and humming ale;
Which tunes his ſoul to *Ode* or *Sonnet*,
And ſcarce a nymph, who wears a bonnet,
To the whole village doth belong,
But is immortaliz'd in ſong.
Poor Pegaſus *! how hard thy fate!
Juſt like an Oxford hackney beat.
Not ſo when Perſius firſt beſtrode thee;
Nor when the furious Pindar rode thee;
Then few, but few, with double rein,
Could guide thee o'er the verdant plain.
Now let us turn from ſong to *Satire*,
For Poets are not all good-nature;
But firſt the regimen:— With I read
Once ev'ry day let him be fed,
And water, *quantum ſufficit*,
Which he from Helicon † muſt get;

* *A winged horſe, which ſprang from the blood that was ſpilt in cutting off the head of Meduſa; firſt rode by Perſius, the ſon of Jupiter and Danae.*

† *A mountain in Bœotia, over which Pegaſus flew; and chancing to ſtrike his hoof againſt it, cauſed the* Fons Cabellinus, *or Horſe Fountain.*

He'll

He'll then discern what mischief's brewing,
And point you out a nation's ruin;
Spend all his ink, and gall, and blood,
To do an injur'd country good.
For *Comedy*, Swift's our example,
Who, all must own, is full and ample;
Though for the stage he never wrote,
His journals cannot be forgot.
Read Drapier's Letters o'er again,
You'll say he knew both books and men;
But Gulliver would prove alone
He made the Comic Muse his own,
And had in law and verse a knack more
Than most who study Coke or Blackmore.
Sometimes the Dean was found in garret,
And sometimes lolling in a chariot:
Now sleeps where lodging's for a penny,
And eats, and drinks, and laughs with any.
Which proves a heterogeneous matter
Agrees with Miss Thalia's * nature.
But if for *Tragedy* you feed,
Be careful; never let him bleed;
But drink before he goes to rest,
For a full habit's always best;
You dread a fever, which we want,
For when delirious he will rant,
Suit with the love of sacred lay †,
And rave, and write the live-long day.
Cool Addison made Master Cato
Lay by his glass to study Plato;
And then, to please the gall'ry-folks,
Who all are fond of deaths and jokes,
Throw the Philosopher aside,
And play the sniv'ling Suicide.
But see the contrary extreme.
This mov'd by fire, and that by phlegm;
Young Hamlet, tho' oppress'd with sorrow,
Put off the evil till to-morrow;
And nobly prov'd, we ought to bear
The load intrusted to our care.

* *The Comic Muse.*

† *Suit with the love of sacred lay.*
PARADISE LOST, *b.* 3. *ver.* 29.

How trading people become politicians.

On the Grand Reformers in England and Ireland.

HOW blest are we in this bright age!
When each Mechanic is a Sage
In every kind of knowledge,
Statesmen, Casuists, Rhetoricians,
Grand Reformers, Politicians,
As from Court and College.

Proceed, great men, and win applause,
Be *Gladiators* in your country's cause,
Your sorry trades despise.
What tho' you luckless should starve?
All must allow • he'll fame deserve
Who for his Country dies.

To Mr GARRICK.

On the report of his leaving the Stage.

WHen — rarely now to public eyes confest —
The fun of *Shakespeare* beams on *Garrick*'s breast,
To circling crowds he deals th' electric fire,
As joy or grief, as love or rage, inspire.
Such storms of mirth once eafy *Pritchard* rais'd;
Such wat'ry eyes on melting *Cibber* gaz'd; —
But, ah! their chaplets fade beneath the tomb, —
On *Garrick*'s head may wreaths more lasting bloom!
But say, shall Fame declare, while *Shakespeare* dies,
His old contemporary, England's *Roscius*, flies?
Sees *Smith* inter his lover's cold remains,
And savage *Macklin* hang his kings in chains?
Nature's plain dress far off lets *Reddish* fling,
And lead her forth a prim, patch'd, powder'd thing?
Shall equal wrong attend his publish'd lays,
Where critic ivy choaks poetic bays?
His obvious sense shall *Warburton* refine,
And *Hanmer* smoothe each nobly-rugged line?
His language *Tibbald* vamp with fat bless art,
And *Upton*'s learning freeze his plastic heart?
Shall final ruin *Johnson*, *Steevens*, bring,
Who clog, with notes of lead, his active wing;
While press'd he sinks, and but survives to tell
That sexton *Capel* tolls his passing bell?
Garrick! 'tis thine his sun-ring worth to shield,
Pestride the vanquish'd, and regain the field;
One meaning glance of eyes like thine can show
What lab'ring critics boast in vain to know.
Once more let *Cowper* grasp his midnight steel,
And *John* his wish half utter, half conceal;
In death's sad hour bid gay *Mercutio* smile,
Or sportive *Philip* Austria's exit revile;
Else, idly sculptur'd *Hampton*'s *God* appears,
A boast of wealth, a sight for gaping peers;
For while thy tongue deserts his friendless strain,
Thy generous hand has rear'd his shrine in vain.

The COUNTER-ADDRESSERS. *Extempore.*

I.

THE Citizens meet, and combining their votes,
With parchments they croud to the throne;
"We beg you to cut the Americans throats;"
"We beseech you to let it alone."

II.

While petitions thus cross are held to his view,
How shall act the Vicegerent of Heaven?
The answer is easy, — He'll know what to do,
If he thinks WHY his power was given.

M.

HISTORICAL AFFAIRS.

TURKY.

"*Conſtantinople, Sept.* 4. The head of the Sheck Daher is brought to the Porte, with ſixteen heads of his adherents, ſent hither by the Captain-Pacha, who has ſeized all Sheck Daher's treaſure, to an immenſe value." *Lond. gaz.*

DENMARK.

An edict was publiſhed at Copenhagen, dated Oct. 4. by the which the King (on a narrative, that the King of G. Britain had deſired his Majeſty to forbid his ſubjects giving any manner of aſſiſtance to the inhabitants of North America who are engaged in open war againſt England) enjoins all his ſubjects, not to ſend, till his Majeſty's pleaſure be further made known, for the purpoſe of traffick, either for their own account or that of others, unto his Majeſty's iſlands and colonies in America, on board ſhips carrying the Daniſh flag, or provided with Daniſh ſea-paſſports, any ammunition, or other commodities whatſoever ſerving for warlike armaments, and conſidered as articles of trade, or to take part in any ſuch contraband trade, on pain of arbitrary and ſevere puniſhment.

GERMANY.

"*Prague, Sept.* 22. The troubles occaſioned by the peaſants of this kingdom, from now entirely appeaſed, and tranquillity was re-eſtabliſhed immediately on the arrival of the Imperial regulation: the people received the publication of it with joy. It renders that natural liberty to the peaſant which every ſubject ought to enjoy, after rendering to God the things which are God's, and to Cæſar the things which are Cæſar's. The peaſants are divided into three claſſes. Thoſe who are called *Peaſants*, had formerly ſix days work [514.] to do for their lords, and had only Sunday for themſelves; the new regulation leaves them three days beſides Sunday. The *Half-farmer*, who was worſe uſed than the Peaſant, is only to do two days corvees; and the *Farmers*, called *Kolter*, who are above thoſe called *Farmers*, are only ſubject to one day in each week. This arrangement only diſpleaſes the nobility, who before had no occaſion for hired ſervants, as every one only exiſted for their uſe."

"*Hamburg, Oct.* 6. The Hanoverian troops deſtined for Gibraltar and Minorca, arrived a few days ago at Ritzebuttel and Cuxhaven, where they began yeſterday to embark on board ſeventeen Engliſh tranſports, in the preſent of Prince Erneſt of Mecklenbourg-Strelitz, Col. Faucitt, and ſeveral other officers, who were ſent thither by the electoral regency to prevent all diſorder."

"*Vienna, Sept.* 20. The town of Lieutomiſchel in Bohemia, belonging to Count de Waldſtein, has juſt been afflicted with a moſt terrible fire, through the careleſſneſs of a burgher. Five hundred houſes, two churches, and the greateſt part of the caſtle, have been conſumed by the flames, and about ſeventy perſons loſt their lives."

ITALY.

"*Rome, Sept.* 19. The Pretender having demanded a categorical anſwer from the Pope, whether he would be received at Rome in the ſame manner as his father was or not; on receiving the negative, he made his proteſt, ſhewing his contempt for ſuch low proceedings, ſo contrary to the principles of their religion. Theſe are ſaid to be preciſely his expreſſions."

"*Rome, Sept.* 27. Laſt Saturday, Cardinal York performed the general conſecration at the cathedral church at Frascati; and after ſervice he gave a dinner at his palace; at which were preſent Cardinal Orſini, and ſeveral noblemen of diſtinction. As they were ſitting at table, the main beam which ſupported the floor broke; and all the gueſts and ſervants in waiting, together with the furniture, fell through. The Abbé Gaudolfi, ſecretary to Cardinal York, was killed upon the ſpot; Cardinal York was terribly bruiſed, and is now in a high fever; Cardinal Orſini was carried to his palace dangerouſly ill; and many of the ſervants had their arms and legs broke."

SPAIN and BARBARY.

"*London, Oct.* 20. According to a letter from Gibraltar, an obſtinate engagement lately happened off Cadiz, between four Spaniſh frigates, and a ſquadron of the Emperor of Morocco's cruiſers, which laſted upwards of ſeven glaſſes. The ſlaughter on both ſides was dreadful; but the Spaniards finding themſelves worſted, being terribly ſhattered, ran into the bay of Cadiz for ſhelter; when the corſairs hauled their wind, and ſtood over for the coaſt of Barbary."

ENG-

ENGLAND.

The gazette continues [521.] to be crouded with loyal addreſſes on the American affairs; and an apology is ſometimes made for deferring the inſertion, for want of room, till a ſubſequent gazette. — In the gazette of Oct. 3. is inſerted, one, from the mayor, aldermen, and burgeſſes, of the town of Beverley, dated Sept. 27. and ſigned, *Jo. Midgley, Mayor*; — in the gazette of Oct. 7. ſeven, from the mayor, burgeſſes, clergy, freeholders, and inhabitants of the city of Briſtol, ſigned by 901; from the mayor, recorder, aldermen, burgeſſes, and inhabitants of the borough of Warwick, ſigned by 213; from the mayor, aldermen, burgeſſes, and commonalty, of the borough of Great Yarmouth, dated Sept. 26.; from the gentlemen, clergy, merchants, and principal inhabitants, of the borough of Great Yarmouth, dated Sept. 30. and ſigned by 225; from the mayor, juſtice, aldermen, capital and inferior burgeſſes, of the borough and town of Taunton, dated Sept. 22. and ſigned, *John Roberts, Mayor*; from the principal inhabitants and manufacturers of the borough and town of Taunton, ſigned by 191; and from the provoſt, magiſtrates and town-council of Montroſe, (the firſt from Scotland), dated Sept. 23. and ſigned, *Alexander Chriſtie, Provoſt*; — in the gazette of Oct. 14. ſeven, from a very numerous body of the merchants and traders of the city of London, ſigned by 941; from the provoſt, magiſtrates, and council, of the borough of Irvine, dated Sept. 22. (prior to that from Montroſe), and ſigned, *Alex. Montgomerie, Provoſt*; from the juſtices aſſembled at the general quarter-ſeſſions of the peace held at the caſtle of Exeter, Oct. 5. for the county of Devon, ſigned, *John Hellier, Clerk of the Peace*; from the officers of the firſt regiment of the Devonſhire militia, ſigned by 15 officers, including the three field-officers; from the mayor, recorder, and aldermen, of the town of Kingſton upon Hull, dated Sept. 19. ſigned by the mayor, recorder, and nine more; from the gentlemen, clergy, merchants, and principal inhabitants, of the town of Kingſton upon Hull, dated Sept. 26. and ſigned by 171; and from the guild or brotherhood of maſter and pilots ſeamen of the Trinity-houſe of Kingſton upon Hull, dated Sept. 23. and ſigned by two wardens; — in the gazette of Oct. 17. one, from the magiſtrates, incorporated ſocieties, and principal inhabitants, of the town and port of Leith, dated Oct. 12. and ſigned, *James Candel, Præſes*; — in the gazette of Oct. 21. ſeven, from the gentlemen, clergy, clothiers, and other tradeſmen, of the towns and neighbourhood of Bradford, Trowbridge, and Melkſham, Wiltſhire, ſigned by 234; from the mayor, bailiffs, burgeſſes, and inhabitants, of the town of Southampton, dated Oct. 13. and ſigned by 56, including the mayor and bailiffs; from the mayor, aldermen, and burgeſſes, of the town of Shrewſbury, dated Oct. 6. and ſigned, *William Owen, Mayor, John Aſhby, Town-Clerk*; from the freeholders and juſtices of the peace for the county of Dumbarton, dated Oct. 3. and ſigned, *John Hamilton, Preſes*; from the mayor, bailiffs, and commonalty, of the city of Wincheſter, dated Oct. 16.; from the Lord Provoſt, Magiſtrates, and Town-council of the city of Edinburgh, dated Oct. 11. and ſigned, *Ja. Stodart, Provoſt*; and from the juſtices of the peace for the county of Middleſex in general ſeſſions aſſembled, and alſo the gentlemen, clergy, and freeholders, of the ſame county, ſigned by 612; — in the gazette of Oct. 24. three, from the juſtices aſſigned to keep the peace, and the grand jury, gentlemen, clergy, freeholders, and principal inhabitants, of the liberty of the Tower of London, and precincts thereof, ſigned by 102; from the principal inhabitants of the borough of Bridgewater, ſigned by 112; and from the gentlemen, clergy, manufacturers, and principal inhabitants, of the town of Nottingham, ſigned by 230; — in the gazette of Oct. 28. ſix, from the livery of the city of London, ſigned by 1029; from the high ſheriff, gentlemen, clergy, and freeholders, of the county of Devon, ſigned by 240; from the gentlemen, clergy, and freeholders, of the county of Worceſter, ſigned by 87; from the mayor, aldermen, and citizens, of the city of Worceſter, dated Oct. 20.; from the county of Stafford, ſigned by 138; and from the mayor, aldermen, ſheriffs, and common council, of the city of Glouceſter, dated Oct. 20.; — and in the gazette of Oct. 31. eleven, from the high ſheriff, juſtices of the peace, gentlemen, clergy, and freeholders, of the county of Carmarthen, ſigned by 160; from the mayor, recorder, ſheriffs,

ſheriffs, juſtices of the peace, burgeſſes, and inhabitants, of the borough of Carmarthen, dated Oct. 7. and ſigned by 167; from the mayor, aldermen, and inhabitants, of the borough of Arundell, dated Oct. 17. and ſigned by Edward Carleton jun. mayor, 11 aldermen, the vicar, the clerk, and 50 more; from the chancellor, maſters, and ſcholars, of the univerſity of Oxford, "Given at our houſe of convocation," Oct. 26.; from the provoſt, magiſtrates, and town-council, of the *city* of Stirling, dated Sept. 30. and ſigned, *James Gibb*, *Preſes*, from the bailiffs and citizens of the city of Lichfield, dated Oct. 23.; from the mayor, recorder, aldermen, capital burgeſſes, and principal inhabitants, of the borough and parish of Barneſtaple, ſigned by 149; from the mayor, aldermen, capital burgeſſes, and inhabitants, of the borough of Bridgewater, ſigned by 150; from the provoſt, magiſtrates, and town-council, of Dundee, dated Oct. 16. and ſigned, *Pat. Maxwell*, *Provoſt*; from the mayor, bailiffs, and burgeſſes, of the borough of Abingdon, dated Oct. 19. and ſigned by 115; and from the provoſt, magiſtrates, and council, of the city of Aberdeen, dated Oct. 19. and ſigned, *Adam Duff*, *Provoſt*.

Theſe addreſſes breathe the warmeſt loyalty, and contain ample promiſes of ſupport to the King in preſerving the authority of the Britiſh legiſlature: but, in oppoſition to the *addreſſes*, ſeveral *petitions* have been preſented to his Majeſty, diſapproving of coercive meaſures againſt the Americans.

Marriages.

Aug. 28. At Fairfield in America, John Hancock, Eſq; preſident of the continental congreſs, to Miſs Dorothy Quincy, daughter of Edmund Quincy, Eſq; of Boſton.

On Saturday Oct. 28. arrived at Newcaſtle, from a matrimonial jaunt to Gretna green, Edward Gould, Eſq; of Woodham Manſfield, Nottinghamſhire, an officer in the 4th regiment of foot, and Lady Barbara Yelverton, only daughter of the Earl of Suſſex, aged ſixteen, with a fortune of 40,000 l. The next morning the new-married couple ſet forward for the ſouth.

Births.

Oct. 2. At London, the Ducheſs of Portland, of a daughter.

9. At Edinburgh, Mrs Boſwell, ſpouſe of James Boſwell, Eſq; Advocate, younger of Auchinleck, of a ſon.

13. At Edinburgh, the Lady of Sir Alexander M'Donald, of a ſon.

15. At Hermiſton mill, near Haddington, Mrs Thomſon, ſpouſe of Mr William Thomſon, farmer, was ſafely delivered of two girls and a boy, who are all likely to do well.

20. At London, the Ducheſs of Grafton, of a daughter.

26 At London, the Lady of the Hon. Archibald Douglas of Douglas, of a ſon.

Deaths.

Sept. 27. At Stornoway, aged 52, Archibald Smith, Eſq; collector of the cuſtoms.

Oct. 2. Arthur Blenerhaſſet, Eſq; only ſon of Gerald Blenerhaſſet of Riddleſtown, Eſq; in the county of Limerick, Ireland. Pleaſuring in a boat on the lake of Killarny, by a ſudden ſquall of wind the boat was overſet, and he was unfortunately drowned.

4. At Greenhill, Mrs Fairholme, relict of Adam Fairholme of Greenhill, Eſq;

5 At Perth, Eliſabeth Gordon, eldeſt daughter of the Hon. Alexander Gordon and the Counteſs-dowager of Dumfries and Stair.

8. At London, the Counteſs-dowager of Tankerville.

10. At St Leonard's, near Laſſwade, Mrs Marion Lauder, ſpouſe of Mr William Moffat late merchant in Edinburgh.

12. At Drummelie, Linlithgowſhire, William Adie of Drummelie, who, by the utmoſt care and frugality, has left a fortune of 12,000 l. and upwards, to be diſtributed among a number of poor relations.

13 At Rochampton, Hon. Gen. Cholmondeley, Colonel of the 6th or Inniſkilling regiment of dragoons, and Governor of Cheſter caſtle. He was brother to the late Earl of Cholmondeley, and great-uncle to the preſent, and uncle to the Hon. Robert Cholmondeley, auditor and ſurveyor-general of the plantations, &c. and to Sir George Warren, K. B.

14 At Edinburgh, Mr John Dingwall, ſenior, writer in Edinburgh.

At Dublin, Alexander MacDonnell, Earl of Antrim, P. C. governor of the county of Antrim. He is ſucceeded in titles and eſtate by his only ſon William-Randall MacDonnell, Lord Viſcount Dunluce, member for the county of Antrim.

16. At Kenſington, Lady Edward Murray.

16. At London, —— Saunders, Eſq; late Governor of Madraſs.

17. At London, Mr Courtney Melmoth, author of ſeveral ingenious pieces.

19. At Glaſgow, Dr Robert Trail, profeſſor of divinity in that univerſity.

20. At Wallhouſe, Linlithgowſhire, John Gillon of Wallhouſe, Eſq; Advocate.

Sir John Molesworth, Bt, member for Cornwall.

22. William Parry, Esq; deputy-comptroller of the mint, and clerk in the navy-office.

22. At London, Mr John Reid, late printer in Edinburgh.

24. At London, the Countess-dowager of Kerry.

25. At Muirhouse, near Dundee, Alexander Robertson, senior, Esq; merchant, and late provost of Dundee, aged 82.

26. At Wariston, Thomas Wood of Wariston, Esq;

27. At London, Thomas Strahan, Esq;

31. At Brownsbank, near Eymouth, aged 87, Capt. William Græme, late of Jordanston.

PREFERMENTS.

From the London Gazette.

St James's Oct 17. The King has been pleased to order letters-patent to be passed under the great seal of Ireland, for granting to Robert Lord Viscount Clare, the Rt Hon. Welbore Ellis, and the Rt Hon. Henry Flood, the office or offices of Vice-Treasurer and Receiver-General and Paymaster-General of all his Majesty's revenues, profits, and casualties whatsoever in that kingdom.

War-office, Oct. 10. 1775.

4th reg. of dragoons: Lieut. John Callender is appointed to be Captain, vice Richard Ellis; by purchase.

Ditto: Corn. John Cooper to be Lieutenant, vice John Callender; by purchase

Ditto: —— Nangreave, Gent. to be Cornet, vice John Cooper; by purchase.

6th reg. of dragoons: Lieut. Thomas Robinson to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice William Hartnell; by purchase.

Ditto: Corn. Thomas Gwyllim to be Lieutenant, vice Thomas Robinson; by purchase.

Ditto: Ens. George Fitz-William of the 56th foot, to be Cornet, vice Thomas Gwyllim; by purchase.

11th reg. of dragoons: Major Ralph Dundas to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Sir Patrick Warrender; by purchase.

Ditto: Capt. Andrew Lyon to be Major, vice Ralph Dundas; by purchase.

Ditto: Lieut. Henry Sayer to be Captain, vice Andrew Lyon; by purchase.

Ditto: Corn. George Warrender to be Lieutenant, vice Henry Sayer; by purchase.

Ditto: Joseph Richardson, Gent. to be Cornet, vice George Warrender; by purchase.

Coldstream reg. of foot-guards: Ens. William Hodgson of the 4th foot, to be Ensign, vice Richard Bennet Lloyd; by purchase.

3d reg. of foot-guards: Ens. Charles Rooke to be Lieutenant, vice Charles Pole; deceased.

Ditto: —— West, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Charles Rooke.

2d bat. of the Royals: Ens. Stair Park Dalrymple to be Lieutenant, vice Thomas Erskine; by purchase.

Ditto: John Hawthorne, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Stair Park Dalrymple; by purchase.

18th reg. of foot: Capt. John Shee to be Major, vice Isaac Hamilton; by purchase.

Ditto: Lieut. William Blackwood to be Captain, vice John Shee; by purchase.

Ditto: Ens. Thomas Thomasson to be Lieutenant, vice William Blackwood; by purchase.

Ditto: Samuel Twentyman, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Thomas Thomasson; by purchase.

Ditto: Lieut. Henry Fermor to be Captain, vice Charles Edmonstone; by purchase.

Ditto: Ens. John Delancy to be Lieutenant, vice Henry Fermor; by purchase.

Ditto: James Alderoft, Gent. to be Ensign, vice John Delancy; by purchase.

21st reg. of foot: —— M'Kenzie, Gent. to be Second Lieutenant, vice Alexander Thomson, deceased.

29th reg. of foot: Henry Lofack, Gent. to be Ensign, vice George Barber; by purchase.

Ditto: Serj.-Maj. Alexander Saunders, to be Quartermaster, vice James Vibart, deceased.

Ditto: Ens. —— Bernard to be Lieutenant, vice James Vibart, deceased.

Ditto: —— Cadogan, Gent. to be Ensign, vice —— Bernard.

32d reg. of foot: Lieut. Edward Parker to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice William Mouncieff, who retires.

41st reg. of foot, invalids: Lieut. James Adingstone of the late 74th foot, to be Lieutenant, vice George Bossougue, deceased.

43d reg. of foot: Ens. Thomas Dunbar to be Lieutenant, vice Thomas Wilkinson, who resigns.

Ditto: Archibald Kennedy, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Thomas Dunbar.

Ditto: Rev. Christopher Taylor, M. A. to be Chaplain, vice John Derby; by purchase.

49th reg. of foot: Capt.-Lieut. James Grant to be Captain, vice James Hepburne, deceased.

Ditto: Lieut. Robert Wilson to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice James Grant.

Ditto: Ens. Noblet Phillips to be Lieutenant, vice Robert Wilson.

Ditto: Joseph Wiggelsworth, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Noblet Phillips.

63d reg. of foot: Henry Bethune Stark, Gent. to be Ensign, vice John Croker, preferred; by purchase.

65th reg. of foot: Ens. George Gordon to be

be Lieutenant, vice John Smith, deceaſed.

Ditto: Lawrence Gilleſpy, Gent. to be Enſign, vice George Gordon.

70th reg. of foot: Richard Pearce, Gent. to be Enſign, vice Thomas Banks, preferred; by purchaſe.

Col. Robert Robinſon to be Governor of Pendennis Caſtle, vice Charles Beauclerk, deceaſed.

Surg. Richard Veal, of the 45th reg. of foot, to be Phyſician to the Hoſpital at Boſton.

Lt-Col. James Agnew, of the 44th reg. of foot, to be Aid de Camp to the King, vice William Tayler, preferred.

Lt-Col. James Pattiſon of the artillery, to be Colonel in the army.

War-office, Oct. 21.

15th reg. of light dragoons: Lieut. James Barber is appointed to be Captain, vice George Lord Ferrers; by purchaſe.

Ditto: Corn. Alexander Murray to be Lieutenant, vice James Barber; by purchaſe.

Ditto: Richard Bell, Gent. to be Cornet, vice Alexander Murray; by purchaſe.

69th reg. of foot: Lieut. John Thomſon to be Captain, vice Alexander Blair; by purchaſe.

Ditto: Enſ. Alexander Anderſon to be Lieutenant, vice John Thomſon; by purchaſe.

Ditto: Francis William Farquhar, Gent. to be Enſign, vice Alexander Anderſon; by purchaſe.

Ditto: Lieut. Alexander Mackay to be Adjutant, vice John Thomſon; by purchaſe.

To be Major-Generals,

Colonels, Sir Robert Hamilton, Bt.
Robert Robinſon
Francis Craig
Edward Viſcount Ligonier
Hugh Earl Percy
William Tayler
Sir Eyre Coote
Charles Earl Cornwallis.

From other papers, &c.

The Hon. Capt. John Maitland, Major of marines, in the room of Major Chudleigh, deceaſed.

Oct. Mr Ludovick Grant writer in Edinburgh, Commiſſary of Moray, in the room of Mr Lachlan Grant, deceaſed.

26. The Rev. Sir Harry Moncrieff-Welwood, Bt, was this day admitted one of the miniſters of St Cuthbert's, or Weſt-kirk, near Edinburgh.

Dublin, Sept. 27. His Majeſty hath been pleaſed to appoint the under-named officers to the additional companies of the following regiments of foot, and commiſſions are come over accordingly, viz. Capt.-Lieut. Sir Alexander Murray, Bt, to be Captain; and Enſ. Lawford Miles to be Lieutenant — 27th: Capt.-Lieut. William Cooke to be Captain; and Enſ. George Minchin Lieutenant. — 28th: Capt.-Lieut. William Evans to be Captain; and Enſ. Henry Monro Lieutenant. — 46th: Capt.-Lieut. John Lloyd to be Captain; and Enſ. John Chriſtopher Ridout Lieutenant. — 55th: Capt.-Lieut. James Taylor Trevor to be Captain; and Enſ. Donald Macdonald Lieutenant.

His Majeſty hath been pleaſed to make the following promotions in the army on this eſtabliſhment, and the commiſſions are come over accordingly, viz. 17th: Lieut. John Macpherſon to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Murray, preferred. — 27th: Lieut. George Gilman to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Cooke, preferred. — 28th; Lt-Col. Robert Preſcott, from half-pay, of the late 72d, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Brown, reſigned; and William Meacham, Gent. to be Quartermaſter, vice Evans, preferred. — 46th: Lieut. Henry Preſſe to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Lloyd, preferred; Enſ. William Gomms to be Lieutenant, vice Charleton, reſigned; and Cornelius William Emerſon, Gent. to be Enſign, vice Gomms, preferred. — 55th: Lieut. Decimus Reynolds to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Taylor Trevor, preferred.

Prices of grain at Haddington, Nov. 3 1775.

	Beſt.	*Second.*	*Third.*
Wheat,	18 s. 0 d.	17 s. 0 d.	15 s. 2 d.
Bear,	15 s. 0 d.	13 s. 6 d.	12 s. 3 d.
Oats,	11 s. 0 d.	10 s. 0 d.	8 s. 2 d.
Peaſe,	13 s. 4 d.	12 s. 6 d.	11 s. 0 d.

Edinburgh, Nov. 17. 1775. Oat-meal, 10 d. Bear-meal, 7 d. 2 f. Peaſe-meal, 7d. 2 f.

The Edinburgh bill of burials for October 1775.

Within the city	Males 21	48	66. Incr. 1.	
	Fem. 27			
In the Weſt-kirk-yard	Males 11	18		
	Fem. 7			

Age.			No	Diſeaſes.	No.
Under		2	19	Aged —	9
Between	2	& 5	6	Bowelhive —	4
	5	& 10	5	Chincough —	2
	10	& 20	3	Conſumption —	15
	20	& 30	3	Fever —	12
	30	& 40	4	Palſy —	1
	40	& 50	3	Small pox —	7
	50	& 60	7	Suddenly —	1
	60	& 70	8	Teething —	8
	70	& 80	5		
	80	& 90	2		
	90	& 100	1		